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LAST EDITION

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO SOLVE IRISH PROBLEM

British Premier Submits Scheme
to Nationalist Leader —
Would Apply Home Rule
Act, but Exclude Six Counties

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau has received a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, by Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, on the subject of Home Rule. The letter reads:

"Dear Mr. Redmond: The Government have been considering for some time what further action they would take to bring about a settlement of the Irish question. They have approached the subject with a deep desire to put an end to a state of affairs which is productive of immense evil, not only to Ireland but to Great Britain and the Empire.

"The choice of alternatives open to them, however, has been narrowed by the fact that it is impossible for them in the crisis of a war in which our safety and the liberty of most of the nations of Europe is at stake to take action which would revive a violent political controversy and so weaken or imperil the unity which is essential to the supreme necessity of winning the war. They have, therefore, felt that any settlement they could propose during the war must be one which would be substantially accepted by both sides.

"They would have wished in accordance with this principle to enter upon negotiations with the Irish representatives, but this, as you know, was impossible, owing to the decision of your party not to negotiate with the Government.

"The idea of the Government has been to try to effect an immediate settlement, conceding the largest possible measure of home rule which can be secured by agreement at this moment, without prejudice to the undertaking by Parliament of a further and final settlement of the questions most in dispute after the war. They are, therefore, prepared to put forward proposals on the following lines with a view to present action:

"First—They would introduce a bill for the immediate application of the Home Rule Act to Ireland, but excluding therefrom the six counties of the northeast Ulster, such exclusion to be subject to reconsideration by Parliament at the end of five years, unless it is previously terminated by the action of the Council of Ireland, to be set up as hereinafter described.

"Second—With a view to securing the largest possible measure of common action for the whole of Ireland the bill would provide for a Council of Ireland to be composed of two delegations consisting, on the one hand, of all the members returned to Westminster from the excluded area, and on the other of a delegation equal in (continued on page four, column three)

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

The most important incident in the fighting on the British section of the western front, during the past 24 hours, was the repulse of a violent German counterattack, north of the Scarpe River, in the neighborhood of Arras. After a heavy bombardment, the Germans attacked in force in this region. They were at first successful, but were subsequently driven back with heavy losses. Sir Douglas Haig's forces have gained further ground northeast of Bullecourt.

The reports from the French section show that the French forces are successfully holding all their recent gains in spite of German counterattacks, which have been especially violent in the regions north and northeast of Doullens, as far as the railway between Soissons and Laon.

The Italian offensive on the Julian front is steadily developing in favor of the Italian forces. Rome reports that the Italians have captured the wooded heights on the east bank of the Isonzo, north of Gorizia; have forced a passage of the river between Loka and Lombez, and have captured the latter village. Lively artillery actions are reported from various points along the whole front.

In Macedonia the British troops operating west of Lake Doiran in the region of Dautli, about five miles east of the Vardar, have occupied German and Bulgarian first-line trenches to a depth of about 800 yards, on a front of about three miles.

Allied Activities

New Italian Offensive on the Isonzo Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—On the British front, the past few days have been characterized by stiff fighting at Bullecourt and on the north bank of the Scarpe, in the Rouex (continued on page five, column four)

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK BY SUBMARINE

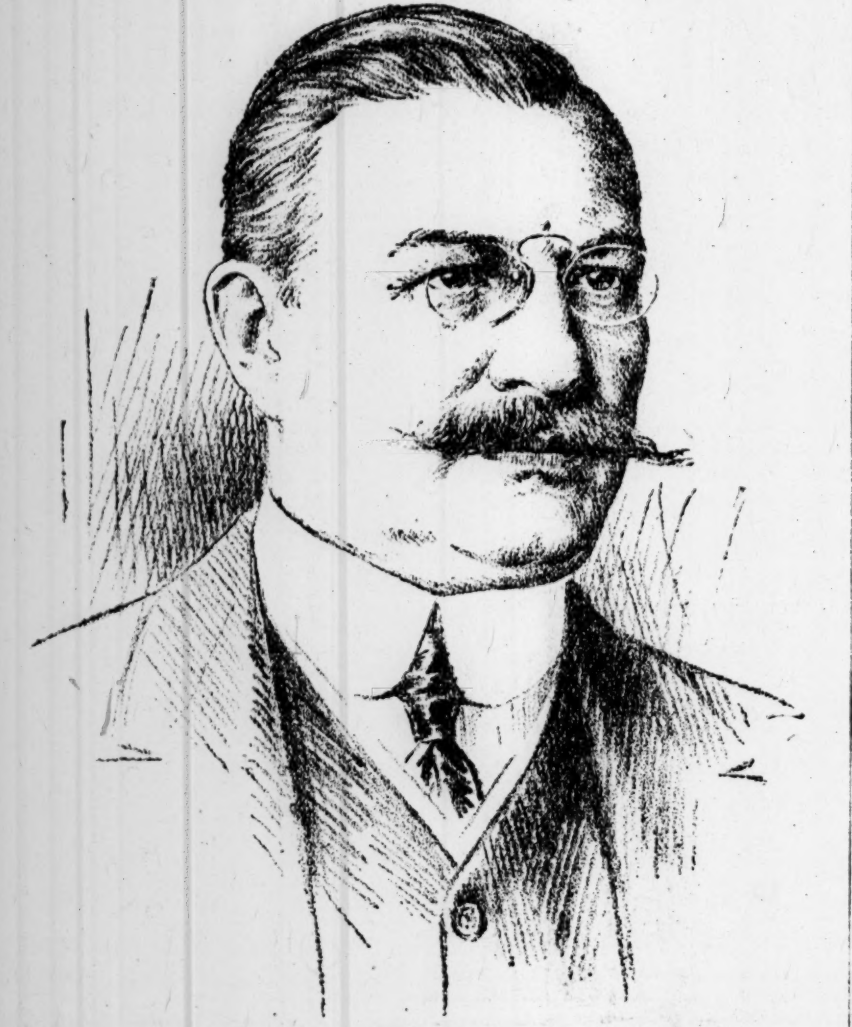
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American steamship Hilonian of 2921 tons was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean with a loss of four members of her crew, the Universal Transportation Company, owners of the vessel, were advised today. Eighteen of the crew, in addition to Captain Williams, were American citizens. The ship carried a cargo of provisions.

The Hilonian was sunk 30 miles off Genoa May 15, according to a cable to the owners from the American consul at Genoa. No mention was made of the fate of 24 American members of the crew. The Universal Transportation Company, owners, valued the vessel at \$1,000,000 and the cargo at \$2,500,000.

RUSSIAN CABINET RECONSTRUCTED

New Government Formed With
Provisional Group; Council
and Duma in Agreement—M.
Miliukoff Resigns

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Having decided to join with the Government on the following basis: first, unity of all allied fronts; second, full confidence of the revolutionary democracy in the Government as reorganized; and third, a plenitude of power for the Government, this decision of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood
Prof. Paul N. Miliukoff
Who has resigned from the position in the Russian Provisional Government of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FOOD INQUIRY REVEALS PROOFS

Special Investigators Report Specific Cases in Which It Is
Believed Federal Indictments
Can Be Obtained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Data on which it is believed indictments can be sought as the result of price fixing in the handling of foodstuffs was presented on Wednesday to Attorney-General Gregory by George W. Anderson, United States District Attorney at Boston, and Robert W. Childs of Chicago, special assistants to the Attorney-General in the high-cost-of-living investigation being conducted by the Department of Justice. Mr. Anderson has been in general charge of the investigation, and Mr. Childs has been detailed to an investigation of the grain and produce markets of Chicago.

Messrs. Anderson and Childs came to Washington on Wednesday. In the morning they conferred with George Carroll Todd, assistant to the Attorney-General, under whose direction the high-cost-of-living investigation has been carried on. Later they reported to the Attorney-General.

In discussing the reasons for the presence of the special assistants in Washington at this time, Attorney-General Gregory said: "They came to Washington to go over several cases with me in which they believe indictments can be obtained. The cases relate to the food situation. They come here from time to time to make reports when they develop facts on which they believe indictments can be obtained."

"I am not an authority on the food situation of the country. That belongs properly to the Department of Agriculture. But I am led to believe from the reports submitted to me that there is much hysteria occasioned by reports of food shortage. It is ridiculous to think that there will be starvation or want in this country. There will be sufficient food."

"From my reports, I conclude that many of the present high prices are the result of inadequate distribution facilities. If the President is given authority, as has been proposed to Congress, to direct freight shipments and (continued on page six, column two)

the executive committee of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates was approved at a plenary meeting of the council.

The Executive Committee of the Duma at its Tuesday meetings also supported this arrangement and the Government has now been reconstructed as follows:

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior—Prince Lvoff.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—M. Tereshchenko.

Minister of War and Marine—M. Kerensky.

Minister of Finance—M. Shingareff.

Minister of Railways—M. Nekrasoff.

Minister of Commerce—M. Konovloff.

Minister of Agriculture—M. Tyhermoff.

Minister of Labor—M. Gvozdeff.

Minister of Munitions—M. Petshchensonoff.

Prince Lvoff, M. Tereshchenko, M. Kerensky, M. Shingareff, M. Nekrasoff, and M. Konovloff were all members of the former Cabinet. The others are new members. M. Tereshchenko was formerly Minister of Finance, and M. Kerensky was formerly Minister of Justice.

Prior to the reconstruction, M. Miliukoff had resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs owing to a difference in views with his Cabinet on the question of cabinet reorganization.

Five Radicals Named

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates today nominated five Radicals for the proposed coalition Cabinet.

Their choices were: Minister of Justice, M. Malgantovitch, a Social Democrat; Minister of Agriculture, M. Tchernov, Revolutionary Socialist; Minister of Munitions, M. Pleshehonov, People's Socialist; ministers without portfolio, M. Skobelev, Social Democrat and M. Avskentev, Revolutionary Socialist.

ALSACE-LORRAINE FUTURE DISCUSSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The transference of Alsace and part of Lorraine to Bavaria is reported now under discussion by the German Federal Council and the proposal is described as designed to secure Bavarian support for the Chancellor's policy while the Vossische Zeitung states that the plan corresponds approximately to the wishes of the Center Party.

The Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, however, maintains such a move would be very unfortunate at the present juncture and rests on entirely erroneous reasoning.

GERMANS BARRED IN NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Germans will be barred from hotels, theaters, cafes and other social gathering places within half a mile of armories, navy yards and other Government places in New York after June 1, U. S. Marshal McCarty announced today. "No permits will be issued to Germans to enter the restricted zones in Manhattan and the Bronx for social purposes," said Marshal McCarty. This will affect about 15,000 German hotel, cafe and theater men now doing business in the half mile zone. German occupants of apartments, stores and the other places named must move out of the zones by June 1.

ARMY SERVICE LIMIT IS CUT

Passage of the Selective Draft
Bill Further Delayed When
Senate Discovers Conferees'
Action on the Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Passage of the selective army bill was further delayed in Congress today when the Senate discovered that the Conference Committee had stricken out its amendment to limit the service of the selected troops strictly to the duration of the actual war with Germany.

The Senate expressed a disposition to send it back to conference committee for the fourth time. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts strongly opposed further recommitment of the measure to conferees, declaring that the Government needs men for the Army at the earliest possible moment.

As the bill was reported from conference, the troops would be enlisted for the period of the existing "emergency." Several senators declared this proposed to grant vague and indefinite powers to the Command-in-Chief, while Senator La Follette claimed that it was an attempt to make the fundamentals of the bill a permanent national policy.

Senator Chamberlain, military affairs chairman, denying this claim, declared: "It is the purpose of the War Department, they have completely put it over on me." He saw no difference between the two words.

When it looked as if the bill might be sent to the Conference Committee for the fourth time, Senator Chamberlain declared if this course were taken there would be no military legislation inside of 60 to 90 days, so wide apart are the two houses on the details of the long contested legislation.

Senator La Follette raised a point of order on the section of the bill fixing penalties for failure of eligible males to register under the terms of the measure. The conferees made the sentence one year, while both Senate and House had agreed on a minimum of three months and a maximum of one year. This subject, therefore, was not properly before the conference.

The bill was agreed to by the House yesterday and it reached the Senate today for final action.

The bill contains the so-called Roosevelt amendment, which provides for raising four divisions of volunteers, and the Good amendment to the amendment in the bill, which provides for the compensation of soldiers.

The new bill will increase the pay of privates from the present \$15 to \$21, up to \$30 to \$36. The conferees incorporated an amendment by Mr. Good of Iowa in the bill and reported last yesterday afternoon. Chairman Dent, upon reading the report, asked unanimous consent that the conference report be adopted. The motion carried. A question which presents itself is whether the President will veto the bill because of the Roosevelt amendment, recently reintroduced in the bill, and which it is known he is opposed to, or whether he will merely ignore the clause, failing to make use of the authority which the bill authorizes him to use.

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LAW RESTRICTS LIQUOR DELIVERY

Massachusetts Anti-Saloon
League Calls Attention to the
Statute Governing Shipments
Into "Bone Dry" Territory

Attention was called by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League today to a provision in the liquor law which the league believes would be interpreted by the courts to prohibit the delivery of packages of intoxicating liquors to consignees at railroad and railway freight depots. Since this is the only way by which persons may get intoxicants in the "bone dry" cities and towns which have refused to grant pony express permits, an interpretation of the law in the manner believed by the league to be possible would prove to be another important legal step in the direction of prohibition.

It was to the authorities of Newton that attention was called today to the subject. Since Newton, acting under the recent Pony Express Restriction Act of the Legislature, refused to grant permits to express companies to bring liquors into the city, some persons have been calling at the railroad freight depots to get liquors which they had ordered sent to them from Boston by freight. The same situation has presented itself in others of the cities and towns which have refused to grant pony express licenses.

Certain of the Newton authorities, wishing to stop the practice, inquired of the Anti-Saloon League as to whether there was any way to stop it. Attention was called to the provision in question and the authorities were advised to consult their city solicitor. Previously, the league had put the question to leading attorneys of the State and had received an opinion that the law could be interpreted to stop the railroad and railway freight departments from making deliveries to persons to whom intoxicants were consigned.

The law, Section 49 of Chapter 100 of the Revised Laws, as amended, states that packages of liquors which are sent by railroad or railway freight shall be plainly marked on the outside with the name and address "by street and number, if there be such," of the person to whom the liquors are consigned. Continuing, the law says that delivery of such liquors to the consignee "at any other place than is thereon marked," shall be deemed to be a sale. Sales in "bone-dry" or license territory are, of course, illegal.

The point made by the Anti-Saloon League is that when a railroad or railway freight department delivers liquors to a consignee at a freight depot, providing the consignee does not reside at the depot, the liquor package is delivered at another place "than is thereon marked." Thereby, the league contends, the freight department of the railroad or railway makes a "sale," which the law declares is illegal.

In other words, the league believes the law would be interpreted to mean strictly that the railroad or railway consigned packages of liquor to consignees only at the place of address on the package. Unless this address is the freight depot, the delivery cannot legally be made there. Hence, if the courts accept this interpretation, people will be prohibited from calling at a freight depot to get liquors consigned to them at their place of residence.

The section of the law which has been brought to the attention of the Newton authorities follows:

Section 49. Spirituous or intoxicating liquor which is to be transported by rail or road for delivery in a city or town in which licenses of the first five classes are not granted, shall be delivered by the seller or consignee to a railroad corporation or steamboat corporation operating a regular line of steamships to Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket, or to a person or corporation regularly and lawfully engaged in the business of transporting liquors by rail or road (Continued on page six, column three)

INCREASED TAX ON BIG INCOMES ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Lenroot amendment to the War Revenue Bill, providing that incomes ranging from \$60,000 to \$80,000 shall be taxed 13.75 per cent instead of 11 per cent, as provided for in the present bill, was carried today without an opposing vote. The income to be derived from this change, according to Mr. Lenroot, will range well over \$50,000,000.

Chairman Kitchin asked and received unanimous consent that each of the paragraphs of Section 1 of the bill, which section deals with the income tax, be amended so as to provide for an increase. Debate by a special ruling will be limited on this section to one hour. It now appears to be the intention of the Ways and Means Committee to accept all amendments which will increase the revenue, but not to eliminate any other means of raising revenue because of the increased revenue. In so doing the committee has reversed itself.

FLOUR PRICES AGAIN DECLINE

Boston Wholesalers Report Drop
in Prices Today of From 25
to 50 Cents a Barrel and
Lower Bread Prices Expected

A further decline in the wholesale price of flour was announced in Boston today. Best grades of household flour dropped from 25 to 50 cents a barrel from yesterday's quotations, making a decline of \$2.25 to \$2.50 in the wholesale price of flour in Boston in the last three days. The wholesale dealers say that the further drop in flour prices today was due to another decline in wheat prices.

With the placement of restrictions on sales in the grain markets and with the disposition of the United States Government to prohibit speculation in foodstuffs through new legislation becoming more and more apparent, consumers have been watching the fall in the price of wheat and the corresponding decline in the price of flour with unusual interest.

On account of the daily decreases in flour prices it is expected that bread prices in Boston will soon show a tendency to drop. When the recent increases in the flour prices were started, the bakers raised their prices, but with flour receding from the maximum prices of last week a lowering of the price of bread will be possible if it continues, according to Boston bakers.

According to C. F. Hathaway & Sons, recent increases in the price of bread was followed by a marked falling off in the demand. Consumers presumably began to buy flour and bake their own bread, but in the meantime flour prices were steadily rising. Since the first noticeable decrease in the demand for bread there has been a steady increase until the demand at present may be considered about normal, in the opinion of this informant.

To what extent there was a decline in the demand for bread it is difficult to estimate at present, says this firm, as the increase in price was too recent and sales have been increasing in such a manner that an estimate of the effect (Continued on page eight, column one)

BRITISH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN NAVY

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A number of officers of the American naval fleet now in European waters attended a luncheon of the British Navy League today. The luncheon was in honor of American Ambassador Page, but at the last moment he could not attend.

Among those present were Admiral Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, Admiral Beersford, Admiral Long, General Robertson and the Japanese Ambassador.

A message from the American Navy League was read expressing harmony and sending greetings.

Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the British Admiralty, paid eloquent tribute to the American Navy and its personnel in responding to the toast "The American Navy."

"It is working in the most absolute cooperation with the British Navy," he said, "and that cooperation will never be broken—at least until the enemy has been crushed."

"I believe in the United States Navy's absolute efficiency. There was no more important event in the history of the new and the old worlds than the arrival of this destroyer flotilla to participate in this terrible struggle."

"With the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack comingled and the navies of the two powers cooperating, the result may affect the history of the English speaking race."

"Admiral Sims is the most welcome of all the admirals which the United States could have sent us." Sir Edward Carson declared. "He is working in close cooperation with Sir John Jellicoe."

Captain McDougal, U. S. N., responded to the remarks made by Sir Edward.

UNITED STATES DESTROYERS ON WAR ZONE DUTY

Escort British Liner and Have
U-Boat Brush—Put to Sea at
Once After Reporting at
Queenstown, Ireland

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty announces that a flotilla of United States destroyers has recently arrived in British waters to cooperate with the British Naval forces in the prosecution of the war. Rear-Admiral Sims is in general command of all the United States Naval forces sent to European waters and is in daily touch with the British Chief of the Naval Staff.

The services which the United States vessels are rendering to the allied cause are declared to be of the greatest value and are deeply appreciated. Sir David Beatty has telegraphed Admiral Mayo that the British grand fleet rejoiced that the American Atlantic fleet will now share the task of preserving the liberties of the world and of maintaining the chivalry of the sea; to which Admiral Mayo has replied: "United States Atlantic fleet appreciates the message from the British fleet and welcomes opportunities for work with the British fleet for freedom of the sea."

The United States Navy's actual entry into the war zone has already been productive of a brush between a destroyer and a German submarine, according to an announcement by the British Admiralty, but the result of it has not been made known.

The destroyer squadron arrived in Queenstown after an uneventful voyage across the Atlantic, but almost immediately after a formal exchange of greetings with the British naval officials put to sea again for the hard work that is before it.

A crowd of several hundred persons, some of them carrying small American flags, lined the water front and cheered the destroyers from the moment they first sighted the flotilla until it reached the docks. The crowd cheered again when, a few moments later, the American senior officer came ashore to greet the British senior officer and Wesley Frost, the American consul, who had come down to the dock to welcome the flotilla. Everything was done in a simple, businesslike manner.

After the usual formalities had ended and the needs of the men were attended to, the American ships at once put out to sea.

One of the American destroyers began war duty even before reaching this side of the Atlantic. This was when it picked up and escorted through the danger zone one of the largest Atlantic liners. This action so pleased the passengers on board that they sent a message of greeting and appreciation to the commander of the destroyer. The message read:

"British passengers on board a steamer bound for a British port under the protection of an American destroyer send their hearty greetings to her commander and her officers and crew and desire to express their keen appreciation of this practical cooperation between the Government and peoples of the United States and the British Empire, who are now fighting together for the freedom of the seas."

Fleet in War Zone

United States Vessels Have
Operated for Two Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States naval vessels have been operating in European waters against German submarines for two weeks. Cooperating with the fleets of Great Britain and France, they have been plying the seas about the British Isles in search of submarines, and all the time only the inner circle of the United States Navy officials knew of the fact.

Late in April, following conferences in London at the Admiralty between Read Admiral Sims, U. S. N., and British naval officers, orders were issued to the destroyer flotilla for immediate departure.

All did not leave at once. A few at a time, they stole out of United States ports quietly, and the civilian population of the cities where they had been at anchor did not know but the trim little craft were bound for sea practice or cruises.

Announcement that the United States was actually participating, with its naval forces, in the war against Germany, came late Wednesday afternoon, after intimations of the fact had been cabled from London. It had been the purpose of the Government to keep the matter secret until the whole movement was complete, the purpose being to provide for the safety of the ships that might not yet have departed. But in view of the publicity given the announcement in the afternoon, Secretary Daniels sought a conference with the President, and in the evening the following statement was given out:

"United States naval vessels have been operating with the allied naval forces in European waters since May 4. A number of destroyers sailed (Continued on page four, column one)

FREE TEXTBOOK BILL OPPOSED

Roman Catholics Against Illinois Measure Favorably Reported by Education Committee and Indorsed by House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Opposition from Roman Catholic parochial schools coupled with arguments about the cost involved, appears likely to defeat again at this Legislature the various free and uniform public school textbook measures proposed. A free textbook bill came out of the House Committee on Education with a favorable report, and passed the House on first reading, but it is now three weeks overdue for second reading, and inquiry here among those in a position to know indicates it has little chance.

Among certain of those in the closest touch with Chicago's public schools the conviction is frankly expressed that free textbooks are inevitable. The logic of free textbooks for free public schools seems to them unanswerable. On top of that, Chicago has the testimony of the advantageous working out of free textbooks in a number of nearby states. St. Louis, for instance, provides a fine illustration of the plan in a big city. The cost of annual replacement, an argument which is also played up with the loud pedal, has been reduced there to a surprising minimum by careful methods. The annual savings is not more than 10 per cent. More than that, St. Louis has found that its school children take better care of the free books furnished by the Board of Education than they used to take care of those furnished by their parents.

In Illinois the State Teachers' Association has been the prime mover for free and uniform textbooks. Other organizations have lent their support, among them the Illinois State Court of the Guardians of Liberty. The parochial schools chiefly and other private religious schools have formed the opposition. There hasn't been a great amount of interest in the question in this city. Possibly this has been due to some extent to a strong parochial school influence in the Chicago Board of Education, and similar pressure from without. The board was recently asked to indorse the free textbook bill, but after some discussion, in which the financial burden was emphasized, it decided to take no stand for this legislation.

The position the Roman Catholic parochial schools take was set forth at a hearing before the House Committee on Education at the State capital last month. George N. Cramp is quoted as speaking as follows: "I represent the Catholic Union of Illinois. This organization has been for years opposed to any free textbook bill. There is no direct opposition to uniformity of textbooks, but you can readily see why we object to a free textbook bill. This bill, of course, does not provide any free textbooks for any parochial schools, and I hardly think it could, but we feel that since we maintain our own schools, we have a right to oppose a free textbook bill. We furnish our own buildings, our own property and our own furniture, and our own teachers, which cost the State nothing."

A question: "Do you furnish the books free to your own pupils?" "No; every father buys his own books. We buy our own books for our own children, and the same is true in other parochial schools other than Catholic schools. Now, Mr. Freund, who was probably known by some of you, has been before this committee and explained the matter thoroughly, and I think that the stand that the committee took on this proposition in those years we can again take at this time, and I think the committee would readily see the right of the objection, and the truth of the matter is that it is a great saving to the State that we do furnish our own schools, and also the books and teachers, and to have additional free textbooks for the pupils of the public schools, which the Catholic taxpayers would also have to contribute in paying for, would be somewhat of an injustice. That is the objection that I wish to raise to the bill for free textbooks."

RUSSIAN CONGRESS OF NATIONAL LIBERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The Congress of National Liberty has just resumed its meetings which have been forbidden since 1916 until the present time. An interesting speech by the deputy, M. Roditchef, was made during the proceedings on one of the first two days, in which he warned the makers of the revolution not to be deceived by the false point of view of the Social Democrats. According to the theory of probabilities it might be asserted, he said, that half the German army was composed of Social Democrats and that the clouds of gas loosed against the Russian army on the Stokhod were the work of Social Democrats. Such had been their answer to the appeal from the council of workmen and soldiers to carry on the war. At a time when the enemy was threatening their capital they were asked to moderate their require-

ments. There could be but one answer: War to the end, till victory was won. The German Social Democrats forfeited quarrels among the Russian revolutionaries.

It must not be forgotten, said M. Roditchef, that they owed more than they could ever repay to their allies. They must never forget that it was due solely to the English navy that the German navy did not reach Petrograd in 1914. Why had they overthrown autocracy? Simply that they might continue the war and conquer. To weaken in the prosecution of the war or to conclude a separate peace would mean the downfall of their liberty. At Petrograd an audacious group of persons had dared to speak of peace in the name of the people, but the people themselves had said nothing. Their duty to the Provisional Government was to say: "Russia is with you. Give up nothing which you have the right to demand for her. Let nothing disturb you; be firm to the end; we will support you."

JAPANESE ENVOYS ENTERTAINED IN ENGLISH CAPITAL

Gathering in Honor of Delegates Passing Through Britain on the Way to Rome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Japanese Ambassador and the Japanese delegates, on their way to attend the Economic Congress in Rome, were entertained at lunch by the Commercial Committee of the House of Commons. Sir John Randles acted as chairman and host, and among those present were his excellency M. Tsunetada Kato (formerly Minister Plenipotentiary of Japan in Belgium); Viscount Masatochi Okochi (member of the Japanese House of Lords); M. Yahachi Kawai (Secretary to the Japanese House of Lords); Lord Robert Cecil, M. P.; Mr. G. N. Barnes, M. P.; and Mr. John Hodge, M. P. Lord Robert Cecil (Minister of Blockade) in the course of his speech, said that the country's alliance with Japan had done the test of peace, and if possible even more successfully, the test of war. The help which Japan had given in the war was deeply appreciated by all the allies and by none more than by Great Britain. He believed that they were at the beginning of a long period of alliance between Britain and Japan. Their Japanese guests were on a commercial mission. His profound belief was that commerce, rightly understood, made for unity. He had been much impressed by the fact that with Germany, commerce, instead of being organized with the direct and obvious purpose of advancing the general prosperity of the world, was made the means of advancing the military and political aims of the country. That was the heresy which underlay the whole action of their enemy, and it must be the task of the Allies, who now embraced nearly all the best parts of the civilized peoples of the world, to uproot that heresy and restart the nations on a career of sanity and international civilization.

Viscount Suteimi Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, who was greeted, on rising, with loud cheers, said he understood that the Conference in Rome was to be conducted on the same lines as the Conference in Paris had been. If this was the case, the benefit of such a conference might be clearly seen, as it would prove to the enemy nations, as well as to the Allies, the complete solidarity of the nations allied to resist the aggression of Germany in commercial and economic affairs, as well as in belligerent measures. There seemed a prospect that a commercial war might follow the conclusion of the present war. The manner in which this war would be waged was matter for conjecture, but it seemed to the speaker it was high time to guard themselves against the possible resort to unscrupulous methods on the part of the enemy. He agreed with all that had been said by Lord Robert Cecil on the subject of the alliance between the two countries of Britain and Japan, and he believed that their relations would become closer and more enduring as time went on. At the outbreak of the war Japan had no direct interest obliging her to enter the conflict, but when Britain declared war Japan had promptly seen that her duty lay in the complete fulfillment of her alliance. Strangely enough, before Japan declared her attitude there was, in Berlin, a rumor that Japan was going to declare war against Russia and to side with Germany. He did not know how any but German mentality could have entertained such an idea. They had, it was true, had a war with Russia, but their would-be friends in Berlin had forgotten the important fact that the Japanese and the Russians had fought like gentlemen, and so, when peace was declared there was no rancor. It was recognized by her friends and allies that Japan had the right and duty of maintaining peace and order in the Far East, and to this end Kiaochow, which constituted the German menace in that part of the world, had been subdued. The day, he thought, was not distant, said the Ambassador, when German domination would be destroyed nearer these islands. He offered his sincere congratulations on the recent victories on the western front, which he believed were the herald of greater things to come, and that the loftiest aims for the triumph of their common cause would be realized.

"A man who spent 20 years in the saddle rounding up his cattle on the plains confesses that sheep are a safer investment for the westerner than steers. Cattle men go broke," he says; sheep men never. Sheep can be kept constantly under their owner's eye and can be moved more easily than cattle to new grazing ground when the grass begins to give out.

"Our problem is not only to grow enough wool, but to grow all of the varieties which we need. The finer the wool, the poorer the mutton, and since the sheep must compete with the high price of beef, he has taken to growing coarse wool in the United States, satisfying, as well as one animal, our demands for both food and clothing."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The production of wool in the United States is falling off at such a rapid rate that, unless the devastation of our flocks should be arrested, it will be only a question of time until we shall be without wool for our clothing," writes Anselm Chovel in the Nation's Business.

"We ought to have 100,000,000 sheep of shearing age to provide the 600,000,000 pounds of wool required each year to make our clothing, one sheep for each person. We now import more than half the wool we use, the world supply is dwindling, and no one can say what the price six months from now will be.

"Women are learning what the shortage means. The largest stores find it more difficult day by day to get woolen piece-goods and dresses, and some makers of women's specialties who formerly produced nothing but all-wool garments now confine themselves to those made of cotton and wool. Our carpet manufacturers, who used to depend upon Asia, Turkey and Russia, see these markets closing to them as our own output of carpet wool reaches the vanishing point. Thus it comes that we are forced to scour every nook and cranny of the earth to get the wool we need for our clothing, carpets and felt goods.

"But the foreign markets on which we have depended are beginning to fail us. Changing fashions here, expansion of agriculture there, decreasing flocks everywhere, make it harder and harder for us to get wool enough to clothe our people. Some of the difficulties in which we find ourselves are due to the war and will, in the main, pass away with it. The peril that threatens us, the peril that will not pass away with the war, has its roots in our shiftless disregard of things on which rest some of our most vital interests.

"The problem touches every man, woman and child. It is not only an American problem but a world problem, not only a clothing problem but a food problem, not only a peace problem but a war problem. The output of wool, in order to clothe us, ought to keep pace with population, but in this case the world has lost its economic balance. Production not only fails to increase with the children of men, but shows an alarming decrease. As man grows, his clothes supply shrinks, and he must piece it out more and more with shoddy. The world's wool clip in 1916 was 2,700,000,000 pounds—more than 156,000,000 pounds less than in the preceding year. In some parts of the world, as the United States, there is a steady decline. Some countries seem to be at a standstill. Australia, on the other hand, gives promise of maintaining her position as a wool-producing country.

"The dog has been the worst enemy of the sheep industry in eastern states. But the dog is not an insuperable obstacle. He can be shut out by a dog-proof fence. The eastern farmer who holds back because of the dog forgets that the western sheep raiser has his coyote.

"The sheep must come back into his own on the farms of the East and the Middle West. The Department of Agriculture says he will bring profit to the farmers with him. For one thing, sheep are the scavengers of the farm, and do the work at least as well as men with scythes and grubbing tools. Then, at the present prices of wool and mutton—and there is no reason to suppose that high prices will not prevail for a long time to come—a substantial revenue can be derived from the sale of lambs and wool. There are cases on record to show that net returns as high as \$8 and \$9 a head are being realized. The greatest fortunes of Australia, and some big ones in our western states, rest on sheep. Millions of sheep could be raised on the farms east of the Mississippi that do not now know them, and the poorest land need not be given over to them, either. Within 50 miles of London, for instance, farmers find it good business to devote productive ground to the raising of sheep.

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FALLING OFF IN WOOL PRODUCT

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England did not become rich like France, by saving. Indeed, one of the faults of this nation has been an extravagance among all classes to which there has, perhaps, been no parallel in any other country, and which would, no doubt, have ruined poorer nations.

The war loans which from time to time have been taken up in England were subscribed during the first period almost exclusively by the rich classes. But as the war went on and the high wages began to spread wealth amongst the working classes, it became obvious that these classes should be included with those which used to bear the financial burdens.

The war savings organization commenced a year ago. It took six weeks to form the first hundred saving associations. Now 150 to 200 associations are formed a day, and at present there are 30,500 associations spread all over England and Wales, embracing 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 people investing savings in Government securities.

During the year the associations have bought, on behalf of their members, no less than 33,000,000 war loan certificates, representing 15s. 6d. each, and the rate of purchase is now 450,000 such certificates a day. The purpose of the organization is first and foremost to induce the small wage earners to save money and to invest their savings in war loans, but every man and woman, rich or poor, can become a member of the associations.

The head of the organization is the National War Savings Committee which was appointed by the Government. Under it are formed local Central Committees (1210) throughout the country, each responsible for its own area, and thoroughly representative of all classes and interests. These committees supervise the organization and control of associations, which affiliated to the National Committee are the saving bodies providing the money, and which consists of a group of people—fellow workers—for example, in the same factory to combine together to form an association amongst themselves.

There are various systems of payment, and an association has the option of adopting the system most suitable to its taste, or to the peculiarities of its locality, etc. Indeed, one of the remarkable features of the organization is its elasticity and adaptability to various conditions. There are two systems of payment by members of 6d. and multiples of 6d. Under the one of these systems each member has a book which is presented to the association when making a payment, and in which the association enters the amount paid to it, also entering the payment in its own books. Under the other system the association sells coupons each of the value of 6d. that are gummed on to the member's card which is presented when making payment. This system involves a minimum of bookkeeping. As soon as the entries in the member's book or the number of coupons gummed on his card show that he has paid in 15s. 6d. he is entitled to receive a War Savings certificate.

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MINING OF THE ROUTE TO BALTIC

Great Britain's Objections to Sweden's Action on the Kogrud Passage Set Forth in White Paper Recently Issued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There was lately issued as a White Paper the correspondence that has passed between the British and Swedish governments in regard to the Swedish mining of the Kogrud Passage, and the Swedish decree respecting foreign submarines in Swedish waters.

The first document is a telegram from Sir Esme Howard, British Minister in Stockholm, giving the substance of the decree, dated July 14, 1916, announcing the laying of a minefield in Kogrudstrannan. The second, a letter from Sir Esme Howard to Sir Edward Grey, forwards the text of the royal decree of July 19, forbidding submarines belonging to foreign powers and equipped for use in warfare to navigate or lie in Swedish territorial waters, within three nautical miles from land, or from extreme outlying skerries, under penalty, if the decree should be violated, of being attacked by armed force without previous warning. Document No. 3 contains the views of the British Government on the above two measures, transmitted through Sir Esme Howard to the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs. The British Government, it will be remembered, drew attention to the distinction implicitly drawn in the royal decree of July 19 between war submarines and so-called commercial submarines, which latter might apparently navigate in Swedish territorial waters with impunity. It asked how the Swedish Government proposed to distinguish between the periscopes or even the conning towers of belligerent and commercial submarines, and declared that the decree had an unequal effect, as the Swedish naval forces might be hostile to attack a German submarine in territorial waters, on the pretext that it might be a commercial submarine, while they would have no hesitation of this kind in the presence of a submarine recognized as belonging to one of the allied powers, as the latter did not employ commercial submarines.

In regard to the Kogrud passage, the British Government held the decree of July 14 to be incompatible with article 9 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of March 18, 1826. It further pointed out that by this decree and by a recent circular of the Swedish Admiralty the Swedish Government had closed the only route by which merchant vessels, other than Swedish, could pass from the sound into the Baltic, or, inversely, safe from the German naval forces. In contrast to this, it pointed out, in the territorial waters lying between the Straits of Kalmar and Lulea, the Royal Government had not only left a route open which was no longer accessible, except to Swedish or German vessels, but it had also assured to these vessels the protection of an escort against the Russian naval forces. Thus German merchant vessels would have access to both coasts of Sweden, while allied merchant vessels in Russian ports would only have access to the east coast, and other allied merchant vessels only to the west coast. In other words, the British note said, Sweden has completed the barrier that the Germans had set up between the Allies in the Baltic. "To forestall the possibility of a violation of Swedish waters by Russia," the Swedish government," the note concluded, "strengthens its watch on the Swedish coast and threatens the immediate employment of force. On the other hand in order to forestall a similar contingency on the part of Germany, the Royal Government renders any incursion by German naval forces purposeless, by simply suppressing the commercial navigation that Germany was interested in molesting. There is, therefore, a marked difference in the attitude adopted by the Royal Government towards the two belligerent parties and this difference seems incompatible with the obligations of a true and impartial neutrality."

Replying, on Sept. 9 last, to Sir Esme Howard, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs took exception to the view that there was an unequal difference in the Swedish Government's attitude toward the two belligerents. He pointed out that the British Government were evidently unaware of the regulations directing that every submarine should be treated as a belligerent submarine unless its employment for commercial purposes was definitely proved by known facts. He also maintained that the article of the Swedish-Italian treaty of June 14, 1826, to which the British Government appealed, only contemplated the right of coasting and added "it is inadmissible that such stipulations should prevent the contracting powers, in time of war, from taking exceptional measures which may be necessitated by circumstances." Further, he dissociated the Swedish Government from all responsibility for any obstacle placed by other powers in the way of navigation by the ordinary routes leading from the North Sea to the Baltic.

The final document is a statement of the Allied point of view presented through Sir Esme Howard. The British Government, together with its allies, in view of the fact, as the Swedish Minister had said, that the regulations governing the enforcement of the decree of July 19 "were unknown to the British Government" found it difficult to realize what facts would definitely prove that a conning tower or a periscope seen at sea belonged to a submarine used for commercial purposes. In this connection, the note pointed out that so-called commercial German submarines were not at the disposal of

German private individuals for their private commercial undertakings, a fact which, it added, seemed certainly to exclude them from the category of merchant vessels. Further the note held that Article 3 of the Swedish-Italian Treaty of Commerce, 1826 (quoted in connection with the British Government's contention that the decree of July 14 was incompatible with Article 9 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, 1826), clearly contemplated not only the right of trading by sea between Swedish ports, but also navigation of the coasts, that is, navigation in territorial waters.

The fact that the Kogrud passage had been specially arranged for navigation during the present war could not impair rights established by treaties. Touching on the declaration in the Swedish note of Sept. 9 that it was "inadmissible" that the stipulations of a treaty "can prevent the contracting powers, in time of war from taking exceptional measures which may be necessitated by circumstances" the British note remarked that this was a doctrine which "one does not expect to see invoked by the Government of a neutral State, and one which can only be admitted by His Britannic Majesty's Government subject to the most express reservations." Finally it remarked that the Swedish note of Sept. 9 did not refute on any point the considerations deduced from the state of affairs created by the royal decree of July 14 and, further, it asserted the right of the British Government to point out that the methods adopted by the Swedish Government, whatever might have been its motives, were prejudicial only to the Allies.

ORDER AGAINST FOOD HOARDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The long-expected "food-hoarding order," as it has been called, was issued on Good Friday. It is, of course, an anti-food-hoarding order, and its aim is to prevent those who in ignorance or unscrupulousness would be disposed to make large purchases of food to hoard against a possible lean time, from taking this advantage of their fellow-citizens. The mere threat of this order had important results, checking food hoarding at once. On the other hand, it caused considerable irritation in many quarters, including as this forecast did, the plan of domiciliary search by policemen. This latter possibility was thoroughly ventilated in Parliament, however, and the order makes it clear that only persons specially authorized in writing by the Food Controller will be given this power of search.

The new order forbids anyone—except under the authority of the Food Controller—to acquire, after April 9, any article of food to such an amount as to exceed the amount required for ordinary use and consumption in the household or establishment, and in any proceedings for breach of this clause the burden of showing what quantity of any article of food is required will rest upon the person charged. Conversely no person may sell any article to a purchaser where he has grounds for believing, in view of the quantity demanded, or for any other reason, that the purchase would increase his customer's holding of the article or food in question above what he and his household are lawfully entitled to.

Clauses 3 and 4 of the order are important. They deal with the right of the Food Controller's representative to search any premises where food is being hoarded and with the position of the householder or housewife who lays in stores for such reasonable purposes as jam-making. These clauses are as follows:

(3) Any person specially authorized in writing by the Food Controller may enter upon any premises in which he has reason to believe that any article of food is being kept in contravention of this order, and carry out such inspection and examination of the premises as he may think necessary.

(4) This order shall not apply to (a) Any article of food acquired or held in the ordinary course of business by any producer, dealer, or manufacturer. (b) Any home-produced or home-made article of food in the possession of the producer or maker, or the materials reasonably necessary in the ordinary course for such preparation.

There is no word in the order of a limitation of the amount of any food article purchased to a fortnight's supply. The first clause merely insists that the amount of any one article in a person's possession at any given time must not exceed "the quantity required for ordinary use and consumption in his household or establishment." The order covers every article used for human food, or which ordinarily enters into the composition or preparation of human food. Any person guilty of acts in contravention of the order, or of aiding or abetting such acts will be guilty of a summary offense against the Defense of the Realm Regulations, and the directors or officers of any company which so acts will be held individually guilty of a summary offense, unless they can prove that the contravention took place without their knowledge or consent.

BRITISH NAVY PROMOTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is announced by the Secretary of the Admiralty that in order to facilitate the promotion of junior officers, Vice-Admiral Charles E. Anson, M. V. O., has by his own request been placed on the retired list from April 13, 1917. As a consequence of this the following promotions are announced as having been made on the same date. Rear-Admiral Arthur H. Christian, C. B., M. V. O., to be vice-admiral. Captain (Commodore 1st Class) Cecil F. Lambert, R. N., to be rear-admiral.



Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas

STATISTICS ON WORLD'S CROPS SHOW DECREASE

Agricultural Institute Furnishes Figures on Wheat, Rye, Barley, Maize and Oats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In a report on the world's cereal supplies the International Institute of Agriculture of Rome gives some interesting figures in regard to wheat, rye, barley, maize and oats. The institute received estimates of the 1916 crop from Algeria, British India, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Russia in Europe, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and the United States, in the northern hemisphere, and of the 1916-17 crop-year from Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. The amount produced by all these countries totaled 769,922 thousands of quintals (a quintal is approximately 220½ pounds) as compared with 1,026,727 in 1915-16, and 864,296 for the five years' average 1911-1915, and 1911-12 to 1915-16. The 1916 and 1916-17 wheat crop, the report states, is bad, being one-eighth below the five years' average 1911 to 1915 and 1911-12 to 1915-16, and one-fourth below the 1915 and 1915-16 crop. There still remains, however, a considerable surplus from the last crop and this would have sufficed to meet the deficiency, had the trade of Russia and Rumania not been interfered with. Eliminating the figures for these countries the resources of the northern hemisphere show a deficiency of 37,000,000 quintals, plus 26,000,000 quintals which may be considered as the usual net exports to tropical countries. To meet the total deficiency of 63,000,000 quintals in the northern hemisphere, however, only 30,000,000 can be obtained in the southern hemisphere. This deficiency, the report states, is all the more serious, when it is remembered that a balance of supply and requirements was only approximately attained by dealing with the surplus of 100,000,000 quintals which remained from the unusually abundant crop of 1915 and 1915-16.

The deficiency for wheat and rye taken together, the report states, is greater than for wheat alone, which is accounted for by the deficiency of 7,000,000 quintals of rye, to which 4,000,000 quintals must be added to represent the usual net imports from tropical countries. Although barley shows a deficiency of 8,000,000 quintals it is considered that, to some extent, may be offset by possible exports from sub-tropical countries. Of the five cereals considered maize shows the worst figures, the deficiency amounting to 52,000,000 quintals, in spite of the fact that the reserves from the previous crop amounted to 55,000,000 quintals. In normal times the report notes that tropical countries appear to require imports of maize, but it considers that the present high prices should tend to draw this product to the large consuming centers in the temperate zone. In the general statement oats is the only cereal which shows a substantial surplus; this amounts to about 30,000,000 quintals.

A comparison of the total crop of the five cereals with that of 1915 the reports consider very bad, as it shows a reduction of one-sixth; while compared with the average it is less by one-thirteenth. The general total for the five years shows a deficiency of 26,000,000 quintals, to which the average net imports of the tropical countries must also be added. The report considers that the seriousness of the situation becomes more apparent when it is remembered that the reserve of 218,000,000 quintals of all cereals from the magnificent harvest of 1915 has been completely exhausted. And it is considered no matter for surprise that the governments should have taken strong action to restrict consumption.

THOUSANDS ASK PROHIBITION

Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas Sends President Wilson Great Petition for Abolishment of Liquor During War Period

Petitions bearing the signatures of 30,000 people residing in Kansas and other states asking the United States Government to prohibit the use of foodstuffs for the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, at least during the period of the war, have been sent to President Wilson by Gov. Arthur Capper of Kansas. The petitions are the result of Governor Capper's efforts in behalf of national prohibition, and the signers, while largely from the State of Kansas, represent nearly every State in the Union, and particularly those west of the Alleghenies.

In addition to the petitions sent to Governor Capper for forwarding to the President, others have been mailed direct in accordance with plans announced at the beginning of the movement. Among the signatures are those of hundreds who have not been active supporters of prohibition in the past, but their desire for the prevention of the waste of grains in the manufacture of intoxicants and the suppression of the ill effects of the use of liquor at the present time are unmistakable.

As to what opinion an increasing majority of the people of the United States hold toward prohibition may be gleaned from extracts from letters which accompanied many of the petitions. The petitions were signed by individuals and groups, occasionally bearing as many as 500 names.

"It is the universal opinion here that the manufacture of liquor should be stopped during the war," writes one, a resident of Missouri. "We need a dry nation and bread for our people," is the comment of a Kansas citizen; and another says: "Only one man has refused to sign here, so you can see the sentiment is strong for your movement."

From a member of a large hardware company in Kansas City, Mo., comes this statement: "To put this over will be the biggest thing that can happen to the United States, and I hope that you will be successful." Scores of letters are similar to the following: "I am in full accord in regard to the elimination of all intoxicating beverages. It should have been done long ago. We workmen want something done, and that speedily."

"I am heartily in sympathy with your request in closing saloons during this awful war, and for all time to come," writes a resident of Kansas. "We are in favor of the annihilation of the liquor traffic forever," says another. "The women of Kansas will stand by the Governor in his efforts," writes the leader of a woman's organization.

At the head of a petition from a rural community is the following significant statement: "We, as farmers, are opposed to having our products made into intoxicating liquors." A farmer in another section writes: "I would be willing to take oath that I could get 79 out of every 80 farmers in this county to sign the petition, but am too busy just now raising corn for Uncle Sam to feed his big family of boys. But we are with you just the same."

REPATRIATED SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The King has been receiving soldiers repatriated from Morocco. Twenty-eight battalions of infantry and a total of 29,000 men have come back. General Lyautey is to visit Madrid on his return to the French command in Morocco. The Spanish public is profoundly dissatisfied with the operations there and with future prospects in the country.

GREAT BRITAIN'S LABOR PROBLEM

Sir Richard Cooper Deals With Relationship of Employers and Employed—Organization of Employers Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—Speaking recently at a luncheon of the Bradford and District Manufacturers' Federations in Bradford, Sir Richard A. Cooper, M. P., a well-known chemical manufacturer, dealt with the relationship of employers and employed.

After the war, Sir Richard Cooper said, the transition period in the labor world would be one of great difficulty and anxiety to producer and manufacturer alike, attended, in many parts of the country, by great difficulties for labor. He did not think it was unreasonable to expect that for the time being there would be a surplus of labor, and every force would be at work to bring down wages. Even if that were not to be confessed he did not see how the present rate of wages ruling in many industries was to be maintained after the war when competition from other countries had to be reckoned with. In the circumstances it would not be possible to blame the working classes if they tried to keep the high rate of wages, especially as the cost of living would not appreciably decrease for some time. Such a situation, he thought, would contain the elements of considerable discord and, in view of such possibilities, he urged the moral responsibility of the employing class to do everything in their power to uplift and assist the masses of the people.

Sir Richard Cooper then went on to plead the urgency of employers organizing themselves on a national basis, and also the necessity of cultivating the most progressive attitude toward labor consistent with the progress and development of British industry at home and overseas. He thought that during recent years increases of wages had been given in a large majority of cases without any corresponding advantage to the employers. He considered the 25s. minimum wage for agricultural laborers was a new landmark in the history of Great Britain, and although the bill provided for a temporary need, he did not believe that the tendency would fade away after the war. On the contrary, he thought it would form a new and legitimate basis for trade union leaders to work on. The official labor demands, he said, did not indicate what labor was prepared to give, but he knew that the best elements of labor in the country were prepared to give a great deal if they were met. First and foremost, he said, employers wanted efficient labor. In his American factories he could make machines and deliver them in Sheffield and Birmingham cheaper than British manufacturers could, although he paid double the wages. The higher wage, he considered, was the greatest factor in enabling American employers to manufacture more cheaply than people in Great Britain. Employers also wanted security from unfair suspension of labor in their factories, and they wanted labor to stand by them so long as they stood by labor. While he thought employers could do much for labor without loss to themselves, he did not consider it practicable except on a wide national basis, and for this reason he urged the organization of the employers of Great Britain. He believed no less in a great national organization of working people, because strongly organized employers would want some guarantee that the arrangements come to would be kept by labor, as well as by themselves.

Going on to consider the vast debt that would have to be paid off at the end of the war, Sir Richard Cooper reminded his hearers they would have to compete with countries not so burdened. Great changes in the overseas markets, and questions relating to shipping, patents, trade marks, the consular service, and so on, would arise, and employers should be organized to deal with them. On the question of the restoration of trade union restrictions, he thought trade unions would not insist upon it if proposals were put forward that it would be worth their while to accept.

Continuing, Sir Richard Cooper said the power of British industries after the war would largely depend upon the extent of organization and co-operation which employers could bring to bear while they had time to do it. Another strong reason for organization, he considered, was the enormous growth of officialism. Great Britain, he said, was becoming more and more democratic, and democracy was impossible without a great deal of officialism. But he believed the bureaucracy of today would be a

powerful force in the future. He thought that the restoration of trade union restrictions, he thought trade unions would not insist upon it if proposals were put forward that it would be worth their while to accept.

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serious danger to employers and work-people alike unless wisely directed and controlled. All these things, he thought, emphasized the need for employers to organize, not in one trade or in one town, but as manufacturers and producers of Great Britain, organized on a national basis. The best form of national organization, Sir Richard Cooper considered, was the Federation of British Industries.

PARAGUAYANS CONFRONTED BY TWO PROBLEMS

Economic and Financial and the Social—Political Intrigue Is Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASUNCION, Paraguay.—Under the title "The Hungry People and the Radical Government," a criticism of the Administration appears in a recent issue of Los Principios, an opposition newspaper published here. It is charged that the Radicals now in power have shown themselves incapable of adequately meeting the situation, the result being that "misery stands at the door of almost every home." Depletion of the National Exchange Bank and indebtedness of the country are charged. Political intrigue, even in the field of public education, is charged, to the neglect of the welfare of the people.

In another article, the same daily declares that two great problems present themselves to the Administration for solution: the economic and financial, and the social. The first, it says, has been left to the chances of fluctuating exchange, without an adequate program having been adopted for the office of exchange of the Agricultural Bank.

As to the social question, it is alleged that numerous strikes are attributable to the weakness of the Government, which it considers to have intervened only to work disadvantage to the strikes and not to bring reasonable concessions from both company and workmen. The street railway strike is cited as an example.

A strong tone of dissatisfaction is found in their journal which goes so far as to ask when the people will reply "as it deserves to this deception and mockery."

JUGO-SLAVS MEET IN FRENCH TOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The beautiful old Provincial town of Orange, with its Roman memories has lately been the scene of an interesting meeting. The president of the Jugo-Slav Committee, M. Trumbitch, with other members of the committee, M. Stojan Protitch, formerly a Serbian minister, M. Potocnjak and M. Trinajstitch, have recently visited it with the object of greeting their compatriots of the first Jugo-Slav battalion formed of Croats, Serbians and Slovenes of Austria-Hungary who have voluntarily enrolled for service in the allied cause, and which is quartered at Orange. With the exception of the commander, M. Marko Krstitch, who belongs to the Serbian Kingdom, and four Czech officers, all the 1160 men of the battalion, as well as the remaining 21 officers, are Serbo-Croatian Slovenes of Austria-Hungary.

On the occasion of this visit the Jugo-Slav volunteers, with the Serbo-Croatian flag at their head, passed through cheering crowds of townspeople to the town hall in order to pay their respects to the town of Orange. From the balcony above M. Trumbitch, speaking in French, thanked the mayor and the people for the generous hospitality and the friendly sympathy with which they had received the Jugo-Slav troops.

After having expressed his admiration and veneration for the great and heroic country of France, he addressed the troops in the Serbian language and, amid enthusiastic applause, declared his unshakable faith in their victory and in the realization of Jugo-Slav unity, a profession of faith to which the Mayor of Orange briefly declared his own adherence.

PLAN TO RESTORE RUINED CITIES

United States College Men to Undertake Work—French Ambassador Forwards Tender Submitted by President James

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It was learned on Tuesday that Ambassador Jusserand has forwarded to the French and Belgian governments a unique offer on the part of United States students to aid in rebuilding the devastated regions of those countries as rapidly as the Germans are driven back.

The plan is to send city-beautiful units of architects and engineers to Europe to reconstruct the ruined municipalities along model lines, in order that the war zone in France and Belgium may emerge as one of the most beautiful regions on earth.

Dr. Edmund James James, president of the University of Illinois, brought the offer to Ambassador Jusserand. The University of the National Exchange Bank and indebtedness of the country are charged. Political intrigue, even in the field of public education, is charged, to the neglect of the welfare of the people.

Each unit, Doctor James explained, will consist of an architect, a landscape architect, an electrical engineer, a highway civil engineer, a municipal and sanitary engineer, a chemical engineer, and an economist. The training school, which will combine special courses of the university's school of architecture and its various engineering schools, will teach the co-operation necessary to make the building units effective. The course will last six months, at the end of which time it is hoped to send the first units abroad.

PENNSYLVANIA IN LEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pennsylvania led again in the regular army recruiting Tuesday with 268 men enlisted, as against 217 in Illinois. The day's total was 1929, making a grand total of 71,670 new enlistments since April 1.



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WHEAT PRICES STILL FALLING

Early Losses on Chicago Market Show Decline of 8 to 10 Cents—Flour Drops to Sixteen Dollars Wholesale

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wheat continued to fall on the Board of Trade today, early losses being 8 to 10 cents. July opened 9 cents under yesterday's close at \$2.01 and a half hour later had lost another cent. September was down 7 cents at \$2 and later went to \$1.99. Flour prices were on the decline, together with various other foodstuffs, and families that had stored away huge quantities in fear of a "famine," faced the prospect of eating maximum priced food for the next several months, while their neighbors enjoyed cheaper commodities.

Flour, which soared to \$17.80 wholesale two days ago, has dropped to \$16. One or two local millers, it was reported today, had even offered best grades as low as \$15.50. Dealers in all commodities said today that the outlook for lower prices was more favorable than for months.

Various reasons were assigned for the marked decline in wheat prices, with the resultant drop in flour. The "trade" said it was due to the farmers giving up their holdings. The man on the street had an idea that the curbing of speculation had something to do with it.

"The problem has been solved," said President J. P. Griffin of the board of trade. "We have established maximum prices, killed the speculators, and dealt hysteria a finishing blow. There isn't any famine. We have enough wheat, and can spare some to the Allies. Farmers are loosening up. They have the grain. All we need is railroad service. For four months we have been pleading with the Government to order a preference in the moving of foodstuffs. So far neither the authorities nor the railroads have responded. Coal and steel are the things that move. Profits, not foods, have been given preference. What we have done is revolutionary, and perhaps a terrible violation of contractual rights, but we have declared martial law."

UNITED STATES DESTROYERS ON WAR ZONE DUTY

(Continued from page one)

from American ports in the latter part of April, and all arrived at their destination without accident or delay of any kind. They were ready for operations when they arrived, and went into service immediately.

"The United States vessels are under command of Rear-Admiral Sims, who went to England and France several weeks ago to arrange for active cooperation between the naval forces of the United States and those of the other nations at war with Germany. Plans formulated after reports from Rear-Admiral Sims made as a result of his conferences with the British and French admiralties are now being executed.

"It has been the purpose of the United States Navy to give the largest measure of assistance to the other countries at war with Germany that is consistent with the full and complete protection of our own coasts and territorial waters.

"The Navy Department has received no reports that engagements have occurred between the United States vessels now in European waters and the vessels of the enemy."

Immediately following the action of Congress in declaring a state of war with Germany, Rear Admiral Sims was sent by Secretary Daniels to London and Paris to confer with the admiralties there, so that the United States might take action at once with a view to an active participation with its naval forces in the war, so far as the safety of the United States coast defense would permit.

Rear Admiral Sims had many conferences both at London and Paris, and it was explained to him that the destroyers of the United States fleet could be of the greatest possible service to the Allies at the moment. The Admiral reported, and immediately action was taken in the form of orders that were issued for immediate sailing at stated intervals in small fleets.

It has been explained that each man on every destroyer of the United States in European waters is a sailor of long experience on boats of that class, and able, both by training and disposition, to fully acquit himself as a United States man-of-warman. As to the number of destroyers in European waters, or their names, the Secretary of the Navy has asked that no mention be made, for the obvious reason that any facts would be of value to the enemy, nor is it permissible or advisable to say whether the movement contemplates the dispatch of ships of the cruiser or battleship classes. All inquiries on this point are directed to the declaration of the President made to the joint session of Congress, wherein he declared that the United States will devote all its energies to the project of defeating Germany. One of the greatest forces to that end is the Navy.

The experience of the destroyers that have been on duty in European waters the past two weeks has been without incident so far as the department knows. Secretary Daniels says he has no reports of any engagement. The ships are ready, however, for the first opportunity that offers itself to give an account of themselves.

Up to the time of the Admiral Sims conferences in London and Paris, and the conferences in Washington of the British and French admirals, the destroyer fleet had been doing patrol

service off the United States coast and cooperating with the British and French vessels engaged in the same service. The detail of the destroyers to service on the other side, it is pointed out, in no way indicates that any neglect of this coast may be expected, for the coast guard is fully provided for and is a part of the comprehensive plan of the entire movement.

BIG DECREASE IN SHIPPING LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The return of shipping losses shows a marked improvement on the previous week's totals. In conversation with a naval officer of authority, The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that while the results were satisfactory, the submarine menace was not to be regarded as overcome yet. This authority thought possibly there were not so many submarines operating at the moment, though the successes scored by the anti-submarine fleet had increased lately. During one period recently they had had a very bad run of ill fortune.

Regarding the building of these vessels, he thought the Germans could still turn out submarines at their usual rate, though the supply of material might prove a tough problem and he conjectured that they were already in difficulties for steel.

The British Admiralty statement of British shipping losses for the week ending 3 p. m., May 13, shows arrivals of vessels of all nationalities of 100 tons and over at United Kingdom ports as 2568, departures 2552; British vessels of 1600 tons or over sunk by mine or submarine, 18; under 1600 tons, five; unsuccessful attacks, 19; British fishing vessels sunk, three.

Included in the 18 vessels sunk of 1600 tons or over is one boat during the week ending April 29, and the 19 unsuccessful attacks include five unsuccessfully attacked during the week ending April 29, and attacks during the week ending May 6.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the results of 12 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals and Departures	% Beat off
Feb. 25, 1917	4,544	21
March 4, 1917	5,005	23
March 11, 1917	3,944	17
March 18, 1917	5,082	24
March 25, 1917	4,747	25
April 1, 1917	4,680	31
April 8, 1917	4,773	19
April 15, 1917	4,710	28
April 22, 1917	5,207	25
April 29, 1917	5,406	31
May 6, 1917	4,871	46
May 13, 1917	5,120	23

ITALIAN SHIPPING LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian Admiralty gives the following particulars of Italian shipping for the week ending May 13: Number of vessels of all nationalities arriving at Italian ports, 530 of 416,980 total tonnage; departures, 562 of 418,550 total tonnage; number of steamers sunk under 1900 tons, two; sailing ships sunk, seven. A few fishing boats were also sunk.

STRIKE SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Dr. Addison, Minister of Munitions, has replied to a request that he receive a deputation from the conference of shop stewards in connection with the engineers strike that he can only recognize authorized trade union representatives, though if the latter bring shop stewards or any other body with them he will certainly receive them.

There is no change as regards the bus strike. On the contrary, there is still a threat of its extension to the tramways and the tubes.

M'ADOO LIBERTY LOAN SPEECHMAKING BEGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, will make his first address in Chicago today in explanation and promotion of the Liberty Loan. After leaving Chicago, Mr. McAdoo will address audiences on the same subject in Milwaukee, St. Paul, Des Moines, Lincoln, Nebraska, Denver and Kansas City.

Other cities on his itinerary will be determined later. Mr. McAdoo intends to make a patriotic appeal to people of all classes to purchase Liberty bonds, explaining the necessity of raising the money for carrying on the war.

RULER FOR POLISH KINGDOM

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The choice of a sovereign for the new Polish Kingdom is again being discussed in Polish and German papers and there are rumors of the impending establishment of a regency, the Archduke Karl Stefan of Austria being mentioned as a candidate.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Austrian papers announce that Austria and Russia have agreed to exchange prisoners of war and civilian prisoners over 60.

APPALACHIAN CLUB

Under the auspices of the Appalachian Mountain Club Edward Howe Forbush, State ornithologist and president of the Massachusetts Audubon Society, gave an illustrated lecture on "Some Travels and Adventures of an Ornithologist" at Huntington Hall last evening.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN TO SOLVE IRISH PROBLEM

(Continued from page one)

numbers from the Irish Parliament. This council could be summoned on the initiative of any six members. It would be empowered by a majority of votes of each of the delegations, first to pass private bill legislation affecting both the included and excluded areas, secondly to recommend to the Crown the extension to the excluded area by an Order-in-Council of any act of the Irish Parliament.

"Third—To agree to the inclusion under the Home Rule Act of the whole of Ireland, subject to the assent of the majority of the voters in the excluded area, power to be vested in the Crown, in that case to extend the act to all Ireland by an Order-in-Council.

"Fourth—To make recommendations on its own initiative upon Irish questions, including the amendment of the Home Rule Act as finally passed. The President of this Council of Ireland would be elected by agreement between the delegations or in default of agreement, he would be nominated by the Crown.

"The Government consider that the financial proposals of the Home Rule Act are unsatisfactory and ought to be reconsidered. There are a number of important objects such as the development of Irish industries, the improvement of housing in the towns, and the furtherance of education, including a better scale of remuneration for teachers which cannot, owing to conditions which have arisen since the war, be adequately dealt with under the provisions of that act without imposing an undue burden on the Irish taxpayer.

"The Government would recommend that after the second reading of the bill embodying the above proposals, together with the Home Rule Act, should be forthwith considered by a conference to be constituted on the lines of the Speaker's conference on electoral reform, though not consisting exclusively of members of Parliament and meeting under the chairmanship of some one commanding the same general confidence in his impartiality and judgment as Mr. Speaker himself. The conference would, of course, have full power to suggest any alterations in the Government scheme upon which it might decide.

"The Government feel that a proposal which provides for immediate home rule for the greater part of Ireland, while excluding that part of Ireland which objects to coming under the Home Rule Act for a definite period, after which Parliament will consider the matter afresh; which recognized the profound sentiment existing in Ireland for the unity of the country by creating a common council to consider Irish affairs as a whole; which finally sets up a representative conference to attempt to adjust the most difficult questions involved, is as far as they can possibly go toward effecting a legislative settlement in

the crisis of a great war. They are prepared to introduce a bill on these lines.

"But they feel that it would be idle and I am sure you will agree with them to introduce such a bill unless it were assured of something like a second reading acceptance from both Irish parties. I sincerely hope that if the Government introduce this bill the party of which you are the head will give this measure of support to proposals which will give immediate self-government to Ireland to those who wish for it and will at the same time create and keep continuously in being the means whereby a final reconciliation between the two sections of the Irish people can at any time be brought about.

"We earnestly recommend the proposals which I have outlined above to the dispassionate consideration of men of all parties. If, upon such consideration, a basis for immediate action is found in them we shall proceed at once with the necessary steps to carry them into effect. If this should not be the case, there remains an alternative plan which, though it has been sometimes seriously discussed, has never been authoritatively proposed: the assembling of a convention of Irishmen of all parties for the purpose of producing a scheme of Irish self-government.

"As you will remember, the constitution of the Union of South Africa was framed, despite most formidable difficulties and obstacles by a convention representative of all the interests and parties in the country, and the Government believes that a similar expedient might in the last resort be found effectual in Ireland. Would it be too much to hope that Irishmen of all creeds and parties might meet together in a convention for the purpose of drafting a constitution for their country which would secure a just balance of all the opposing interests and finally compose the unhappy discords which have so long distracted Ireland and impeded its harmonious development?

"The Government are ready in default of adoption of the present proposals for home rule to take the necessary steps for the assembling of such a convention. I should be much obliged if you found it possible to give me your views on this letter in time to allow the Government to consider the matter before Monday."

ARMY RECRUITING STATIONS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Companies E and F, First Engineers, will form the nucleus of a new Seventh Regiment at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., instead of at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., as announced on Tuesday. Companies C and D, First Engineers, will form the nucleus of a new Sixth Regiment at Washington Barracks instead of Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA

Gen. Ballington Booth, assisted by Colonel Lindsey of the local post will dedicate the new headquarters of the Volunteers of America at 63 Warren Street, South End, at 2:30 p. m. Saturday. Mayor Curley has been invited to make an address. Sunday evening General Booth will speak at a mass meeting in Tremont Temple.

If You Are Interested in Boys' Clothes



We want you to see the Suits we are selling this week at

\$8.50

You don't have to be an expert to see the extra value; it stands out all over them. Twenty styles, one and two-pant models, sizes 8 to 18, in stock today.

Blue Serge Suits

For first communion, confirmation and graduation. Special this week: An extra good weight, all-wool, fast color serge, all taped double stitched seams, guaranteed in every way. Sizes 7 to 18, at.....

\$6.75

Blue Serge Suits at \$5 and up to \$12.50

We can fit big boys, tall boys, stout boys, in our extra size suits, 15 to 19 years. A big choice of colors, including blue.

\$10 and \$12

Boys' Blouses—500 dozen we bought last spring at \$4.50 per doz. We are selling as business bringers at.....

39c

All styles including the sport blouse in white and fancies. You'll pay 50c and 60c for them in other stores.

Everything for the boy from Hat to Shoes. A new article free for any not satisfactory.

The Continental Clothing House

Boys' "Good Clothes" Store

Washington St., Cor. Boylston

Established
1817

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

Drawn from
Hat shown
by Chandler
& Co.



New Hats

for dress wear
\$15 to \$25

Flower trimmed hats.
Hair braid hats.
Maline hats.
Shadow lace hats.
All white hats.

Sport Hats
5.00 to 10.00

Banded hats.
Lisere hats.
Colored leghorn hats.
Bangkok hats.
Sailors—mushrooms.

SUMMER FURS

Beautiful scarfs and capes, becoming, fashionable, at moderate prices.

Suits—Coats—Reduced

Marked down from regular stock—for misses and women

25.00

35.00

- 10 Hairline Striped Suits, were 35.00.
- 8 Checked Wool Suits, were 35.00.
- 7 Burella Suits, were 35.00.
- 2 Club Check Coats, were 29.50.
- 4 Plaided Poplin Coats, were 29.50.
- 3 Gabardine Street Coats, were 29.50.
- 6 Misses' Navy Suits, were 35.00.
- 4 Misses' Mixture Suits, were 35.00.

- 8 Wool Street Suits, were 45.00.
- 5 Navy Serge Suits, were 45.00.
- 4 Black Serge Suits, were 48.00.
- 3 Plaid Motor Coats, were 45.00.
- 3 Cable Stitched Coats, were 45.00.
- 3 Poiret Twill Coats, were 45.00.
- 4 Misses' Navy Suits, were 48.00.
- 2 Misses' Twill Suits, were 45.00.

12 Navy Suits, were 25.00—10 Colored Wool Suits, were 25.00—4 Gold Burella Coats, were 25.00—3 Bolivia Coats, were 25.00—12 Misses' Mixture Suits, were 25.00—3 White Serge Suits, were 29.50—4 Gabardine Coats, were 22.50.....

19.50

New Jersey Sport Suits, at 19.50.

New Palm Beach Cloth Coats, at 16.50.

GOWNS Reduced

Examples of the values at:

\$45

- 2 Taffeta, with Georgette.....58.00
- 2 Taffeta, metal emb.....58.00
- 4 Georgette and Satin.....58.00
- 6 Silk, extra sizes.....55.00
- 5 Black lace.....55.00
- 8 Silk Crepe, hand emb.....55.00

SERGE DRESSES

Formerly 19.50 to 50.00

16.50 to 39.50

About 40—mostly in navy, many with colored emb., street or afternoon dresses. Sizes 36 to 44, but not all sizes in each.

225 Inexpensive Silk Dresses Reduced

100 Dresses **12.50** Women's Misses'

Originally in stock at 15.00 and 19.50

Crepe de chine Georgette, combined with silk. Smart straight line models, features of much higher priced dresses, all excellent values at their former prices. However, the cotton dress season will soon be at its height, so that silk dresses must be closed out at once.

125 Dresses **15.00** Women's Misses'

Originally in stock at 16.75 to 25.00

Afternoon dresses, street dresses and sport dresses of crepe de chine Georgette and combined materials. Some were bought at a special concession from a manufacturer, and made to sell at much more than our original prices. Others are fashionable models from regular stock.

Special Counters—Street Floor

Wash Dresses

Fourth Floor

Hundreds in Voile—Hundreds in Linen

Hundreds of new dresses—probably more styles, more colors, than ever before shown here at this time of the season. Styles for summer and graduation wear. Choose now—while assortments are largest.

Large pockets. Wide girdles. Porcelain beads. Soutache braid. Coat effects. Pleated skirts.

Crochet buttons. Sailor collars. White collars. Tie sashes. Straight lines. Tunic effects.

Voiles at 5.95, 7.50 to 16.75. Linens 7.50 to 16.75.

French Lingerie Waists

Hundreds of Beautiful Hand-Made Blouses

Friday
Saturday



Third
Floor

Chandler & Co. are able to present many French batiste waists at prices little more than ordinary blouses—because secured direct from France, through their own Paris office. Several styles at

7.50 and 9.50

Lingerie Waists
2.00 and 2.95

Batiste—voile—dimity—handkerchief linen—many after more expensive models—some of material bought under regular prices.

BRITISH DEBATE ON WAR AIMS

Question Raised in House of Commons — Government Spokesman Favors Conditions for a Permanent Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday) — The question of Allies' war aims was raised in the House of Commons yesterday by Philip Snowden, Labor member for Blackburn, who moved a resolution welcoming the declaration of the Russian Provisional Government "repudiating imperialism, its conquest and aggrandizement" and calling on the British Government to issue a similar declaration and to join with the Allies in restating their terms in conformity with the Russian declaration.

The speeches on this motion drew from Lord Robert Cecil a very frank and courageous analysis of opposing doctrines in the matter of war aims and restatement of these aims as pursued by the British Government. Mr. Asquith followed with an eloquent and vigorous speech, which revealed his skill in maintaining his well-known ascendancy over the House of Commons, while its concluding passages stirred the House very deeply.

Philip Snowden has talent for incisive which makes it difficult for him to survey such topics in a judicial manner and impossible to commend his views to the House. He wanted to know whether the treaties made with the old régime in Russia were still binding and whether the British Government accepted the declared policy of the new Russian Government. He believed Russian democracy was expressing the desire and will of the democracy of all belligerents. If the British Government took the course he indicated he quoted Herr Scheidemann as saying there would be a revolution in Germany.

Declaring that the allied note in January was "imperialism and conquest naked and unashamed," he drew from Lord Robert Cecil the interjection "Where do you find that?" to which Mr. Snowden replied that it was in every line of the allied note. Lord Robert replied that the Government were responsible for the terms of the note but not for the interpretation put on it by their enemies, of which Mr. Snowden, he said, apparently approved.

Dealing with the point that the January note should be rewritten, Lord Robert read clause by clause its essential points, remarking after each, without interruption, "there appears to be no dispute about that." On the clause regarding the liberation of Italians, Slavs, Czechoslovaks, he noted in reply to an interjection, "The dismemberment of Austria" that these things meant setting free nationalities from alien domination.

Finally, he quoted a clause about turning Turkey out of Europe and remarked that that was the only phrase which Mr. Snowden found to conflict with the general spirit of the council of workmen's declaration he did not think there was any substantial difference of opinion.

As to the idea that they should initiate negotiations with Germany, Lord Robert quoted the French proverb meaning "Let the murderers begin." In any case there was no inclination to be noted in Germany even to state what terms they would accept. As to the Chancellor's speech which had happened was what had happened repeatedly during the past 40 years. The popular demand for some reform or act of justice. The appearance by the German Government of yielding or making terms. A protest couched in offensive terms by junkers and the immediate surrender of the Government to the junkers.

Such, Lord Robert indicated, was the usual sequence. That was what had now happened and therefore it would be ludicrous and undignified to request terms from the German Emperor. Mr. Snowden had said Russia's mind was on peace. So, Lord Robert said, are all our thoughts unless we are lunatics.

Concluding, Lord Robert spoke strongly on the impossibility of founding a League of Nations, except on a just and equitable peace. He quoted Miss Cavell: "Patriotism is not enough." They had to add to it justice, chivalry, respect for obligations and for the weak, and if they could secure a peace founded on such a basis he would gladly cooperate to prevent the recurrence of any such devastating war.

Mr. Lee Smith seconded and objected to Great Britain retaining German colonies, while A. F. Whyte pointed out how harshly a policy of "no annexations" would affect Armenia and Palestine. If rigidly applied, and added that a permanent settlement in the Balkans involved a disturbance of the present Austro-Hungarian Empire, warning those who opposed such disturbance, in the belief that internationalism could be established, that they could not have a world of inter-

nationalism except on the basis of satisfying nationalism.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald urged that this country should get into sympathetic touch with the new régime in Russia. Unfortunately the Russian revolution was not properly understood here and much mischief had been done in Russia by certain organs of the British press. In this connection, he referred to the Petrograd correspondent of The Times, whose earlier writings about the revolution had been absolutely untrue and unjust, and he declared that that gentleman had since been practically excommunicated by his fellow journalists in Russia. He indicated that the phrase "no annexations or indemnities" was almost a mistranslation and was a wrong version of what was meant by the workmen's council.

Lord Robert Cecil, in his reply, declared that Britain entered upon the war with no scheme of imperialism, conquest or aggrandizement and that was equally true now. He referred with some sarcasm to the omniscience of Mr. Snowden, remarking that his statement that Italian Socialists were united against the war was incorrect. The independent Socialists of Italy were as warm adherents of the warlike policy of Italy as anyone and the weight of Italian Socialists' opinion was certainly not of a pacifist description. Mr. Snowden was also confident of the exact desire and policy of German Socialists, though he expressed himself skeptical. The majority of the Socialists in Germany had supported their Government right through, had refused to condemn even the worst atrocities, including the Armenian massacres, and Lord Robert saw no reason whatever to distinguish between them and the rest of the German nation. He described as grotesque Mr. Snowden's statement that the pact in regard to Constantinople was the origin of the revolution.

The treaties concluded with the old régime in Russia were certainly still binding, though he indicated that the new Russian Government might wish that any particular engagement should not be fulfilled. But until that was done Britain was bound in honor to carry out her engagements with any ally.

There was no difference in any part of the House in regard to the Russian revolution and Lord Robert Cecil then referred with great approval to its successful character.

Lord Robert agreed with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald that annexation was probably a mistranslation and proceeded to show what the phrase, "No annexations and indemnities" would mean if applied literally.

Were they to return Armenia, which he declared, he indicated, to Turkey, so as to avoid being guilty of the annexation of Armenia, of whose people, it was calculated by one authority, 1,200,000 out of its 1,800,000 population had been either abominably massacred or deported? The most imperialistic annexation would be a benefit to Armenia.

Similarly with Palestine and Syria, where a conservative estimate put massacres and killings at 80,000 in Lebanon alone. He was unable to accept "no annexation" if it meant restoring all captured territory to its original owners. Taking what he called the favorite example of the German African colonies, he said they did not capture the German colonies to restore the natives from terrible misgovernment, but having captured them were they to hand the natives back to misgovernment?

Lord Robert here gave terrible details of the German treatment of captured natives in this war, including Indian soldiers who were chained together and worked until they "died from exhaustion or starvation." He referred also to the German war of extermination against Hereros and the still more barbarous treatment of the Hottentots, instancing the case of Shark Island, which Germans divided apart by high barbed wire and there shut up the Hottentot prisoners to succumb to starvation and exposure.

Again they all were agreed about an independent Poland, which might conflict with "no annexation" and were they to say that Germany, having taken two provinces from France, Alsace and Lorraine, they should not be restored. Then the Austrian provinces populated by Italians.

While it might not be good ground to make war for any of these things, yet having secured them in war it was an entirely different proposition to ask them to resign these things which they recognized as desirable.

Thus Lord Robert limited his assent to the phrase "no annexation." Then as to "no indemnity," he threw a question at Mr. Snowden about Belgium and drew forth an admission that the latter country was clearly entitled to reparation.

If so, Lord Robert asked, what about Serbia and northern France, and what about reparation for the destruction of peaceful merchantmen by submarines? He was not prepared to rule out reparation in these cases.

Mr. Asquith followed Lord Robert Cecil and remarked at the outset on the striking fact that the speeches showed general agreement on fundamentals in all quarters of the House. He then referred warmly to the revolution with which Russia, as they all hoped, had fully and finally emancipated itself. With the objects of that

revolution and its methods in main the British people without any appreciable division, had felt the keenest sympathy. Further, they were equally sympathetic to the general purport of the announcements of the Provisional Government on the aims of the war and conditions of a durable peace.

With his usual skill in phraseology, Mr. Asquith then defined the kind of annexation which he declared to be fundamental to securing a just and equitable peace, and the high aims for which they had drawn the sword. He included annexation necessary to free oppressed peoples from the despotism and its sufferings, under which they had hitherto labored; annexation to join in coherent political entity and unity all peoples now artificially separated, but who in religion, race and tradition are one. In this case it was not even necessary to prove misgovernment and Mr. Asquith instanced the case of the Trentino.

Finally, annexation though in this case requiring most scrupulous and careful application might be essential for the transfer of sovereignty or territory, so as to retain strategic positions, not for aggression but, if this course was clearly and definitely proved to be necessary, for self-protection and defense against aggression.

Granted these points, Mr. Asquith emphatically declared there was none among the Allies who sought annexation for expansion of territory and political or economic aggrandizement. Therefore, Mr. Asquith argued there was no essential difference in statement nor would there be in practice between his famous formula quoted by Lord Robert Cecil and enunciated in the early days of the war and the allied note of January, last.

Mr. Asquith concluded by referring with regret to the Chancellor's speech as having shown the German Government had finally decided to pursue to the end the wicked nefarious course on which they embarked in 1914, and while that was the position, they themselves would be false to the cause they took up and false to the memory of their fallen and those who were failing to make that cause triumphant if they faltered or relaxed in their determination to pursue the struggle and to encounter willingly and gladly the increasing sacrifices it would demand.

After further interesting debate, Mr. Snowden's amendment to the Consolidated Fund Bill was negative, as was inevitable.

Imperial Cabinet Meetings

LONDON, England (Thursday) — At least once a year from now on Great Britain will call a meeting of the Imperial Cabinet, according to an announcement in the House of Commons by Mr. Lloyd George today. Such meetings, the Prime Minister said, would be for the purpose of discussing all matters affecting the Empire, as well as its foreign policies. The Imperial Cabinet, he said, would meet "often if required" than the yearly session specified.

CALIFORNIA WANTS TO BE A WAR FARM

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — California has started a movement to make the State the "war farm of the allied world." Chambers of Commerce, farm organizations and business men have undertaken to advertise that California has millions of acres of fertile land available for intensified cultivation, but lacks labor. In Sacramento Valley alone are over 1,000,000 acres of this unused land, each 10 acres of which would support a family and supply hundreds of tons of foodstuffs. Commercial organizations propose that the other 47 states send their quota of men as tillers. Young women of the Nation are to be invited to participate in the movement.

PONY LICENSES PROTESTED

SALEM, Mass. — Papers were filed with the city clerk yesterday by more than 12 per cent of the registered voters declaring the action of the City Council April 28 in granting four pony express licenses to have been illegal. It is held the licenses were granted before the termination of the 20-day period which must elapse after the passage of any measure under the laws of the city charter. The council must now reconsider its vote on the measure. If it upholds its action it must submit the issue to the voters either at a special election or the next regular election.

NAVAL CADET ASSIGNMENT

Henry L. Bixby, stepson of Capt. A. H. Robertson, executive officer of the First Naval District, has just been appointed as cadet to Annapolis by Congressman Randall of Los Angeles. Cal. Mr. Bixby has been attending a preparatory school at Los Angeles.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

region, where, should the British offensive pressure wear further into the German positions, it is difficult to see as has been previously emphasized in these columns, how the Germans can avoid a general retirement on the whole front from the Champagne to the coast. If the British objective is to force the Germans to fight rather than to occupy their conquered territory then the British have been remarkably successful.

Meanwhile reports from Rome for the past two days indicate the opening of an Italian spring offensive, preceded by a 2½ days' bombardment. It appears from various accounts that the Austrians anticipated that the heaviest point of the Italian offensive would be south of Gorizia, where they had concentrated some 1400 or 1500 guns, whereas the Italians apparently have hit their hardest blow well to the north of Gorizia, and have forced a passage of the Isonzo along the river as far north as Loga, capturing the heights on the eastern bank which the Austrians had fortified with every conceivable device known to modern defensive warfare. Several important heights and villages have been captured, but compared with the recent British and French offensives the number of prisoners and guns captured in the first onrush is moderate, for which the nature of the terrain is probably largely responsible.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday) — The official statement issued by the German War Office last night reads:

Rain and mist rendered the fighting activity on the western front slight. Near Reux and Vauxaillon local infantry engagements developed. In Macedonia enemy attacks north of Monastir failed.

Yesterday's report said: Army Group of German Crown Prince: On both sides of Craonne and north of Prosnès the increased activity of the artillery was continued without interruption. East of La Neuville (Aisne front) a Brandenburg battalion broke into the enemy trenches on a width of 600 meters and held the newly-won position against several strong French attacks. One hundred and seventy-five prisoners and numerous weapons of every kind fell into the hands of our brave troops.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday) — The official statement issued last night says:

After a heavy bombardment of our trenches on both banks of the Scarpe, the enemy forces launched a powerful counterattack this morning on the north bank between Gavrelle and the river. Their troops pressed forward under a destructive fire from our artillery and machine guns. For a short period by weight of numbers the enemy troops forced back our advanced troops from their forward positions. Our counterattacks, however, immediately launched, regained all the ground temporarily lost, driving back the enemy forces and inflicting exceptionally heavy losses. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

Our troops made progress during the day in the Hindenburg line north-east of Bullecourt. A hostile raiding party was successfully repulsed this morning south-east of Ypres.

One German airplane was driven down out of control yesterday. One of our machines is missing.

The text of yesterday forenoon's statement reads: Fighting continued yesterday to our advantage in the western portion of Bullecourt. We captured a few prisoners in the course of a small engagement on the right of our position in the Hindenburg line east of the village. Severe fighting is in progress north of the Scarpe.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — This afternoon's communiqué reports new German attacks north of Laffaux mill, where all German efforts to recapture the ground gained by French counterattacks failed. The struggle, which at certain points was very lively, turned everywhere to French advantage with heavy losses to the Germans, who also lost prisoners. Northwest of Bray-en-Laonnois, three German storming detachments who repeatedly attacked the French lines in the Royère-Farmepine de Chevigny sector sustained serious losses from the French barrage, without obtaining any result.

The French took some prisoners in the region of Mont Cornillet, in the Champagne.

The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads: The Germans today continued their attacks in the regions north and northeast of Moulin de Laffaux as far as the railroad between Solsois and Laon. Despite the importance of the enemy efforts and the violence of the assaults, our troops inflicted a sanguinary check on the enemy forces. At several points, where our line temporarily gave way, we carried out brilliant counterattacks which enabled us to regain the lost ground.

The Germans suffered heavy losses in endeavoring to arrest our progress by new attempts which were broken by our batteries and the fire of our machine guns. About 100 unwounded prisoners remained in our hands, as well as a number of wounded Germans who were carried by our ambulances.

The artillery fighting continued violently along the whole front of attack. In the sector of Craonne lively artillery actions also occurred. Eastern theater, May 15: West of Lake Doiran, in the region of Krastal and Dautli, the British troops captured the enemy first line to a depth of 700 meters on a front of five kilometers.

In the course of their counterattacks on the front of Srka di Legen-Hadjji Barimah the Bulgarians suffered heavy losses and left some prisoners in our hands. The positions taken have been maintained. Near Gradshnitsa the Serbians carried out a surprise attack and brought back prisoners.

The artillery fighting has been very lively at the Tchernia bend and on the Serbian front notwithstanding the bad weather and fog.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday) — The communiqué issued by the Russian War Office yesterday says:

Western and Rumanian fronts: There have been fusillades and scouting operations.

Caucasus front: In Mesopotamia on May 11 our detachments once more crossed the River Diale, near Jumur, north of Khanikin, but on proceeding further met with strong opposition north of Kibri-Kadir, and were forced to retire.

Aviation: Lieutenant Götcher brought down a German airplane within the enemy lines. Air Pilot Vrik of our forces dropped bombs on Burshtyn.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday) — The official statement issued yesterday says:

"On the Julian front the vigorous offensive begun by our troops on Monday was resolutely continued yesterday. Thanks to their untiring efforts, our infantry, ably supported by the artillery, succeeded in establishing themselves on the steep and wooded heights along the eastern bank of the Isonzo, north of Gorizia, which had been transformed by the enemy forces into a formidable fortified defensive position. On the left wing, one of our columns after forcing a passage across the river between Loga and Bombaz captured the last named village and fortified itself there.

"In the center the heights of Hill 383, northeast of Plava, were captured, while the gallant Florence Infantry Brigade and the Vailino Brigade, after taking by assault the villages of Zagora and Zagomila, which were infested by machine guns, carried the crests of Mt. Succo and Mt. Vodic with great dash.

"On our right wing the other columns made considerable progress on the steep slopes of Mt. Santo. Fierce enemy counterattacks, prepared and supported by a bombard-

ment of exceptional violence, were all repulsed by the firm resistance of our troops.

"In the area east of Gorizia the Messina Brigade conquered Hill 174, north of Tivoli, which was strongly fortified and strongly held by the enemy, whose 'insistent' counterattacks were all beaten back.

"The city of Gorizia yesterday suffered a heavy bombardment and some buildings were seriously damaged.

"On the remainder of the front down to the sea there were lively artillery actions. The enemy lines were again effectively bombed by our air squadrons, and during the night by one of our airships. Notwithstanding attacks by numerous enemy machines and the fire of their batteries, we did not suffer any loss.

"So far we have counted 3375 prisoners, among them 98 officers. We also have captured a mountain battery, about 30 machine guns and much war material, including arms and ammunition."

B. U. PROGRAM FOR COMMENCEMENT

Commencement week of the Boston University will begin on Friday, June 1, with a reception to the senior class of the College of Liberal Arts by the faculty. On the following day, at 4 p. m., the Epsilon Chapter of the Alumni Association of the Liberal Arts College will hold an organ recital and business meeting in Jacob Sleeper Hall, to be followed by the initiation of the class of 1917 and a dinner at the Hotel Vendome.

Sunday afternoon, at 3 p. m., alumni from all departments will meet the trustees, faculties, and members of the graduating classes at the administration building, 688 Boylston Street, and join in the procession to the Old South Church, Copley Square, where the baccalaureate convention for the graduating classes will be held. Lemuel Herbert Murlin, LL. D., president of the university, will make the address.

On Monday evening, June 4, at 7:30 o'clock, the alumni of the College of Business Administration will hold a reunion, to which the class of 1917 is invited. At 8 o'clock the valedictory and the faculty reception to the senior class of the School of Medicine will be held in the school building, 80 East Concord Street.

The class day exercises of the Law School will be held Tuesday at 2 p. m., in Isaac Rich Hall, Ashburton Place. Similar exercises will be observed by the College of Liberal Arts at 2:30 p. m., in the school building. At Tremont Temple Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the exercises will open with an address by the Rev. Edwin Holt Hughes, D. D., LL. D. In the afternoon, at 2:30, Dean John P. Sutherland, M. D., will preside at the annual meeting of the university convocation, in Jacob Sleeper Hall, consisting of graduates from all departments of the university. The speaker of the afternoon is to be Samuel Ernest Fletcher of the class of '91. At this meeting the annual election of officers will take place.

Commencement week will close with Boston University night at the Symphony concert.

TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

The Telephone Employees Association of New England, held its annual meeting at the Quincy House last night when these officers were elected: D. McLennan, president; J. W. Hammond, vice-president; J. A. McCoy, secretary; George Cameron, treasurer; A. J. McCarron, M. H. McGrath, C. E. Ames and J. J. McDonough, metropolitan directors; W. J. McIntire and C. L. Stone for Eastern Massachusetts; H. A. Cooke and R. H. Keller for Western Massachusetts; F. D. Parker for Vermont and B. W. Bullock for New Hampshire.

CONVENTION PLANS OUTLINED

Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick Proposes to Place 80 Additional Seats in Empty Areas in the House of Representatives

Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick of the Massachusetts Legislature, who has charge of the arrangements for accommodating the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention at the State House, said today that the additional 80 seats, which must be provided in the House chamber to make the full complement of 320, will be installed at the sides and in the area before the Speaker's desk, if this space is also needed. This plan will leave the broad middle aisle and the two aisles which lead to the side door open for passage, as during the sessions of the Legislature.

The spaces at the sides of the chamber, which are to be utilized for additional seats, are used during the legislative sessions to seat guests of the members. A line of chairs with backs to the wall are separated from the members' desks by a narrow aisle. Both the seating space and the aisle are to be used for the additional desks, and, according to present plans, guests of the delegates will be obliged to sit in the galleries.

The president of the convention will use the desk of the Speaker of the House of Representatives; the secretary, or clerk, of the convention, with his assistants will occupy the places used during the legislative sessions by the House Clerk and his assistant. Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick believes it will take two days to clean the chamber after it is vacated at the prorogation of the Legislature. Several more days will be required to place it in order for the convention. Hence, if the Legislature is prorogued by May 26, as is expected, there will be ample time to arrange for the convening of the Constitutional Convention, Wednesday, June 6.

The official announcement of the delegates who were elected to the convention is being withheld because of the failure of several towns to make their returns. Secretary Edward F. Hamlin of the Executive Council, which is tabulating the returns, said that they will probably be ready for publication early next week. The commission on the Constitutional Convention meanwhile is cooperating with the State printer with regard to the data which the commission has prepared in advance of the meeting of the convention.

PLANS FOR ZEPPELIN RAIDS TOLD BY SPY

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. — Germany planned not only to raid Pacific commerce from a submarine base in Mexico, but to terrorize this coast with Zeppelins, according to a statement today by Lieut. Frank Wolf of the German Army, alleged German spy, made to Federal District Attorney Preston.

Wolf said Germany planned to ship submarines and Zeppelins to a base in Mexico and operate from there. His statement will be forwarded to Washington.

URUGUAY STRIKE DISORDERS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Serious disorders occurred on Wednesday in the strike of 500 employees of United States packers. There were a number of clashes between strikers and police.



"When you pay more than Fisk prices, you pay for something that does not exist."

Who Wouldn't Smile!

THIS man has learned that tire satisfaction is to be measured by the extent of the manufacturer's interest in the car owner's personal experience. His money buys unusual mileage and real non-skid protection plus the basic Fisk Policy to see that dealers and users alike get full value from

**FISK
TIRES**

"The price is right and fair"

Fisk Tires For Sale By All Dealers
THE FISK RUBBER COMPANY
of N. Y.
General Offices: Chicopee Falls, Mass.
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LECTURES THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, In Boston, Massachusetts, Announces

A Free Lecture on Christian Science

BY DR. FRANCIS J. FLUNO, C.S.D., of Oakland, Calif., Member of the Board of Lectureship of The First Church of Christ, Scientist,

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 18, 1917, at Eight O'Clock
You Are Cordially Invited

Filene's
LIBERTY BONDS

A BOOTH has been established on our street floor for the sale of Liberty Bonds in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500 or \$1000. These may be purchased outright or on the partial payment plan approved by the Government, viz.:

For \$50 Bonds	For \$100 Bonds	For \$500 Bonds
\$1 on application	\$2 on application	\$10 on application
\$9 on June 28*	\$18 on June 28	\$90 on June 28
\$10 on July 30	\$20 on July 30	\$100 on July 30
\$15 on August 15	\$30 on August 15	\$150 on August 15
\$15 on August 30	\$30 on August 30	\$150 on August 30

BUYING a bond here is as easy as buying a pair of shoes or a new necktie. You enter your subscription and make your first payment at the BOND DESK on our street floor. Future payments may be through us. Receipts will be given for each payment.

Save!!! help your government. Buy a Bond

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

HOUSE DEBATES HIGHER SURTAX

Another Lenroot Amendment
Would Increase Revenue
From Large Incomes—Final
Vote Expected Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Elevation of the rate of taxation all through the subdivisions of the War Tax Bill dealing with the income tax is the tenor of the amendments offered to that measure in the House under the five-minute rule.

Representative Lenroot offered an amendment today providing that, instead of an 11 per cent tax on incomes from \$60,000 to \$80,000, a 13.75 per cent tax be substituted. Majority Leader Kitchin said that he would not oppose the amendment, but stated that by raising this revenue any other provisions in the bill should not be eliminated.

He read a statement from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that for a vigorous prosecution of the war \$2,445,000,000 instead of the proposed \$1,800,000,000 or an increase of \$445,000,000 over the amount of the present bill was needed.

An amendment to the bill was offered on Wednesday afternoon by Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, and adopted by the House by a vote of 88 to 57. The amendment provides that a 10 per cent tax be placed upon the amount by which any total net income exceeds \$40,000, but does not exceed \$60,000. The surtax as provided in the bill drawn by the Ways and Means Committee was 8 per cent, 2 per cent less than the amount imposed in the Lenroot amendment.

Mr. Lenroot, in a speech before the House, said that by the passage of his amendment sufficient revenue would be raised so as to eliminate the light and heat taxes and lower the freight tax.

General debate on the measure was concluded on Wednesday afternoon, and under the five-minute rule amendments to the bill were in order on Wednesday. All of the amendments offered had to do with Section 1, providing for taxing of incomes. An amendment offered by Mr. Keating of Colorado, which will be disposed of today, would revolutionize the system of income taxation, virtually conscripting incomes over \$100,000. His amendment provides that 4 per cent be substituted for 2 per cent in the original bill; 8 per cent for 3 per cent, 13 per cent for 6 per cent, 18 per cent for 8 per cent, 23 per cent for 11 per cent, 33 per cent for 14 per cent, 43 per cent for 17 per cent, and 56 per cent for 20 per cent taxes on incomes ranging from \$7500 to \$10,000, \$10,000 to \$20,000, \$20,000 to \$40,000, \$40,000 to \$60,000, \$60,000 to \$80,000, \$80,000 to \$100,000, \$100,000 to \$150,000, \$150,000 to \$200,000. This plan, however, members declared too radical, and which would as Representative Fordney expressed it, "tear the whole thing out of joint."

Representative Shirley introduced an amendment which for a time seemed very likely to pass, one laying a 2 per cent tax per year on incomes ranging from \$5000 to \$7500, a 1 per cent increase on each of the four ensuing subdivisions in the bill, and 25 per cent on all incomes above that amount to \$15,000. The tax in the original bill on incomes ranging from \$5000 to \$7500 was 1 per cent.

The Shirley amendment was defeated by an eye-and-no-vote. Other amendments offered by Mr. Sabath, Mr. Stafford and Mr. Keating, the two former ones dealing with technical points and making provisions for several insertions in the original bill. Other amendments will be taken up on the bill today, section by section. Majority Leader Kitchin and Representative Fordney, ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, have fought proposed amendments at all stages of the game, defending the present form of the bill and attempting to show the inadvisability of any other adjustment. Majority Leader Kitchin has announced that an effort would be made to vote on the measure on Saturday.

Higher Postage Opposed

Strong Opposition in House to
Increase in Second-Class Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Debate on the War Revenue Bill now before Congress has, with the exception of the income tax section, been confined more to the proposed rate increases on second-class mail matter than to any other one part of the bill. Various representatives have asserted that they would never vote for that feature of the bill, and that it would be a dangerous measure to enact, inasmuch as it would tend to injure the newspaper business, and causing many publications to suspend.

In general debate, attention has been called to the fact that print paper is higher than it has ever been before, and that other articles necessary in making newspapers are abnormally high.

Various amendments were offered yesterday to place a higher tax on incomes and leave unchanged the present postal rates. At least the second-class mail rates. Representatives Shirley and Howard each vigorously asserted that such a tax would be disastrous, and would be felt by the whole nation, and Representative Howard told Congress that before the Revenue Bill was finally acted upon the paragraph affecting newspapers should be stricken out. "I know when that bill goes to the Senate it won't have that part in it. You know it, and

you also know that you can't tax the newspapers if the newspapers don't want you to."

In a speech delivered on Tuesday, Representative Young of North Dakota criticized the proposed change in postal rates, pointing out the good that is being done in the United States today by the circulating of newspapers and periodicals, and calling attention to the fact that the press was one of the main instrumentalities in promulgating the present war program by cooperating and voicing the wishes of the Administration. He showed what a great influence the newspaper is in the American home, and in eloquent terms pictured the result, if the circulation of newspapers was materially curtailed. In summing up the situation and the inevitable results of a curtailment of newspaper circulation, Mr. Young quoted figures and facts incident to the need of the newspaper in the American home.

FOOD INQUIRY REVEALS PROOFS

(Continued from page one)

give priority to certain classes of freight, I am confident that the situation will be materially improved."

Redraft Food Bills

After Conference With President
New Measures Are Prepared

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After conferring with President Wilson on the food situation, conferees of the House and Senate agriculture committees have received a clear idea of what the Administration wishes shall be enacted into law and conferees are now preparing to redraft the measures so as to incorporate the Administration's wishes.

The Senate Agriculture Committee Wednesday requested the House committee to appoint a subcommittee to assist in drawing new bills. The Administration program calls for three measures, one to promote food production, another providing regulatory measures and a third allowing authority to insure preferential shipments to food supplies.

The first House bill will be allowed to stand as it is drafted, it is understood, but the second will probably be changed to give the President regulatory powers vested in the bill, in the Agriculture Committee. The third food bill was introduced in both houses Wednesday.

Cambridge City Hall Garden

Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood of Cambridge planted the first row of seed potatoes in the truck garden in front of Cambridge City Hall. The Cambridge Committee of Public Safety will provide experts to use this garden as a means of showing amateur farmers how to raise their home garden crops. The committee hopes to assist every child in Cambridge to do some sort of garden work this summer.

Seed Potatoes Distributed

Boston Committee on Food Production and Conservation today began the distribution of three carloads of Maine potatoes, which arrived in Boston from Aroostook County yesterday. The potatoes are intended for the use of persons who are cultivating small gardens in Franklin Park, and are being sold by the committee at cost.

Normal Buying Is Urged

The Old Colony Advertising Club of Massachusetts in executive meeting has passed a resolve entreating all publications to print only reports, articles and editorials tending to maintain business confidence, and keep buying conditions normal.

Volunteers of America Help

As an aid to work of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety, the Boston members of the Volunteers of America are bringing to the attention of persons in the tenement districts the many opportunities that have been opened up to them for taking up small gardening work at little or no expense.

Prizes for Gardens Offered

President Wilson has endorsed the campaign of the Christian Endeavor Society to multiply the home gardens and economize in the use of table supplies. Some hundreds of prizes, ranging from \$20 to \$1, are offered for the Endeavorers who secure the largest agricultural results, either in the one-acre class or the 400 square-foot class of garden. Members of the society are signing "enlistment pledges" in this work.

SOLDIERS SHOW POISON EVIDENCES

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Fifty soldiers belonging to a Philadelphia company on guard in the Pittsburgh district today showed what appeared to be poison symptoms similar to those in the case of Lieut. William F. Corcoran, who has passed away. All ate bread pudding at the restaurant of Carl Miller, who is now under arrest and in close confinement. Federal officials have started an investigation.

LIBERTY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

Barrett Wendell Jr., a member of the publicity committee in charge of spreading information about subscriptions to the Liberty Loan, explains that bonds of a denomination as low as \$50 each may be purchased. Applications should be made at one of the numerous banks in the New England cities who are agents for the loan, on or before June 15. A deposit of \$1 is required with the application, and the remainder may be paid in fortnightly

installments of \$9, \$10, \$15 and \$15, the last payment to be made Aug. 30. Boston headquarters for the loan are the United States subtreasury at the Post Office Building and the Federal Reserve Bank, 53 State Street. Many city and suburban banks and trust companies also accept subscriptions to the Liberty Loan.

LAW RESTRICTS LIQUOR DELIVERY

(Continued from page one)

fully conducting a general express business, and to no other person or corporation, in vessels or packages plainly and legibly marked in a conspicuous place on the outside with the name and address, by street and number if there be such, of the seller or consignee, and also plainly and legibly marked on the same place or label as the addresses aforesaid, with the kind and amount of liquor therein contained.

No person or corporation not regularly and lawfully conducting a general express business, except a railroad corporation or steamboat corporation operating a regular line of steamships to Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket, or a street railway corporation authorized to carry freight or express, shall receive such liquors for transportation for hire or reward for delivery in a city or town, in which licenses of the first five classes are not granted, nor transport or deliver such liquor in such cities or towns, delivery of such liquors or any part thereof by a railroad corporation, or steamboat corporation or by a person or corporation regularly and lawfully conducting a general express business to a person, other than the owner or consignee, whose name is marked by the seller or consignee on said vessels or packages, or at any other place than is thereon marked, shall be deemed to be a sale by any person making such delivery to such person in the place in which such delivery is made.

BEANS IN FLORIDA 90 CENTS BUSHEL

Word comes from Florida that the farmers at Lakeland are receiving only 90 cents a hamper for beans, a statement of unusual interest in view of the fact that this quantity approximates one bushel of green beans, which are being sold in Boston at \$2.25 to \$4. The 90-cent rate prevailed during the forenoon of April 30, but in the afternoon the farmer could dispose of no beans. He was told that there was "no market."

In further explanation of present planting and shipping conditions in Florida, it is stated that the farmer pays 20 cents a hamper to have his beans picked, and pays 14 cents for the hamper; in addition there are the costs of packing and carting to the shipping point. All these charges leave, it is easy to see, little or no profit at a selling price of 90 cents. On the same day the farmers received only 50 cents a hamper for their cucumbers. In New York and Boston today these cucumbers sell for 15 cents each.

This is reported to be the experience not of one man but of many. One in touch with this Florida situation says that he cannot urge more planting when there is no market for what is already being raised, and wonders whether there is not some way of solving this problem now and getting the South's fine supply of vegetables started on its way north at prices which will not discourage the farmer from taking his produce to the shipping points. As these Florida men see it, there are too many middlemen who must have their profits, resulting in unfairly low prices to the grower and unjustifiably high prices to the consumer.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION

Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A. and Col. Ira L. Reeves, president of Norwich University, were speakers last night at the joint patriotic dinner of the Vermont Association and the Norwich University Alumni in the Hotel Westminster. Colonel Buck emphasized the necessity for training men as rapidly as possible for service in France. Colonel Reeves said he could see nothing ahead which should indicate a speedy termination of the war.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN

Chambers of commerce and boards of trade in Massachusetts have been asked to use their influence in maintaining present industrial standards and protective laws governing the employment of women in the State. The association has also requested the commercial organizations to use their efforts toward securing the same rate of pay for women as the men whom they were called to replace received.

Harbor Needs Presented

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Harbor and channel improvements at New York, Norfolk, San Francisco, Puget Sound naval station, Boston, Philadelphia, San Diego and Mare Island Navy Yard were recommended to Congress today by Secretary of War Baker as necessary for naval defense.

\$5 BRINGS THE BIRDS

This 4-room Dodson Wren House is built of oak, Cypress roof with copper coping. Will help bring 1 or 2 wren families to live with you—cheerful, friendly musical bird neighbors. ORDER NOW—the birds are coming. Every day sees new arrivals looking for a home. Send for your Dodson houses today. A few wren houses—a martin house, will fill your garden with song birds. Entire collection described in Bird Wren and blue-bird houses, \$5.00. Martin houses, \$12. Nesting shelves, \$1.50 up. Bird baths, feeding devices. BIRD BOOK FREE. In It, Mr. Dodson, Vice President and director of the American Audubon Association, tells you how he attracts hundreds of birds to his home. Send free with beautiful bird picture in color to "Nature Neighbors." Write to JOSEPH H. DODSON, 717 HARRISON AVE., KANKAKEE, ILL.

ELEVATED FARE RAISE PREDICTED

Counsel for Company at Legislative Hearing Says Present Relief Measure Will Have to Be Followed by Six-Cent Tolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Dean Thomas F. Hunt of the College of Agriculture of the University of California says that "Indian corn and cotton make the United States impracticable. It is impossible to starve the American people. Where the pinch will come, however, is in meats and fats. The farmer should produce as much meat, eggs, butter and milk as he can. What the public does not understand and what most farmers do not realize, is that the special emergency need now is to grow much greater quantities of forage crops as food for domestic animals. Most of the current talk about the food problem has been about growing potatoes in the back yard or eating rice instead of potatoes. As a matter of fact, the opportunity for saving here is almost nothing. Potatoes and rice together do not cost more than 6 per cent of the annual expenditure of an average family for food, while two-thirds of all the average Pacific Coast family spends for food goes to foods of animal origin—meat, eggs, milk, butter and fat."

These declarations developed at the hearing on the Boston Elevated "assistance" bill, including the sale of the Cambridge subway. The Elevated officers advocated the passage of the bill, warned the committee that its rejection would be dangerous and further declared that "regardless of your action something more will have to be done next year."

"The passage of this bill, furnishing available capital for the company will not settle the Elevated's financial troubles," said Attorney Snow. "The bill does not provide revenue for the Elevated, it does not provide any immediate income for the company, but does provide new money to improve the service for the public."

"I believe the Legislature will have to do more next year," he added. "This isn't going to end it."

"Well it can't go on forever, what will the end be?" inquired Representative Collins of Amesbury.

"I think the end is going to be a six-cent fare. That is the only thing to do," replied Counsel Snow. "And if there was a Federal coin of six cents denomination the matter would be a simple one. The bill now before the committee is only a substitute for the six-cent fare."

"And if the Legislature passes this bill at the present session and provides the company with \$4,000,000 this year and \$5,000,000 after a year, how long will you be able to ward off the six-cent fare?" asked Representative Lyman.

"Three or four years," answered Attorney Snow.

"And if the bill is rejected, what then?" questioned Representative Lyman.

"We won't be able to do what the public wants, that's all," was Attorney Snow's answer.

In answer to a volley of questions by members who wanted to know why the company was "in such a hole," Attorney Snow replied that the company has been forced to extend its subways and rapid transit lines by acts of the Legislature and that the burden has reduced the selling price of the company's stock to far below par, so that no further money can be raised by stock issues.

"Then you mean to say that the Legislature has overloaded you?" asked Representative B. Loring Young.

"Yes, just that," replied Attorney Snow.

Commissioner Joseph Eastman of the Public Service Commission and President Matthew Brush of the Boston Elevated Railway Company also appeared before the committee advocating the recommendation of the bill to the Legislature. Both men also advised that the provision of the bill providing for inclosed transfer areas, which was stricken from the bill by the Metropolitan Affairs Committee, be again written in.

"Whatever is embodied in the bill is good policy for the State, regardless of the financial state of the Elevated," said Mr. Eastman. "Regarding the question of a 6-cent fare, I only have this to say, that the charter of the Elevated will first have to be changed. When the charter between the Elevated and the State was made, the Elevated insisted on being protected by a clause which would make the fare a 5-cent fare. The Public Service Commission now has not the right to increase or decrease that fare."

FRIENDS OF POLAND

The committee of the "Friends of Poland" announce that Mr. Padewski will give an address in Jordan Hall on Friday evening, May 25, on "Poland and the War," for the benefit of Polish relief work. The play, "The Spirit of Poland," which met with much success at its presentation in March, will be repeated on the same evening, with the various parts taken by well-known amateurs and members of the Harvard Dramatic Club.

NEW YORKER TO AID MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry Bruere, formerly New York city chamberlain, has left for Mexico to assist as an efficiency expert in putting the departments of the Mexican Government on a business basis, at the invitation of that Government.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Basket and baseball throwing preliminaries will take place at Simmons College today making the final try-

outs for the meet Saturday. Miss Mary Parker of Boston broke her own record of last year in the running broad jump yesterday. The freshman and sophomore classes elect their officers for the coming year tomorrow. The student government party follows these elections at the dormitories. A sweater will be awarded by the athletic association to the most womanly girl in the college followed by a dinner served on the lawn.

MORE MEAT AND EGGS SAID TO BE GREAT NEED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Dean Thomas F. Hunt of the College of Agriculture of the University of California says that "Indian corn and cotton make the United States impracticable. It is impossible to starve the American people. Where the pinch will come, however, is in meats and fats. The farmer should produce as much meat, eggs, butter and milk as he can. What the public does not understand and what most farmers do not realize, is that the special emergency need now is to grow much greater quantities of forage crops as food for domestic animals. Most of the current talk about the food problem has been about growing potatoes in the back yard or eating rice instead of potatoes. As a matter of fact, the opportunity for saving here is almost nothing. Potatoes and rice together do not cost more than 6 per cent of the annual expenditure of an average family for food, while two-thirds of all the average Pacific Coast family spends for food goes to foods of animal origin—meat, eggs, milk, butter and fat."

TUFTS OPENING POSTPONED

MEDFORD, Mass.—It has been definitely decided by the faculty that Tufts College will not open in the fall until Oct. 4 instead of Sept. 20, as had been previously planned. This is to give those students of the college who have taken up agriculture for a summer vocation a chance to finish out their required term, and still not miss any of the school year. Already 13 undergraduates have left school to go on to farms, and credit for the remainder of the year will be granted by vote of the faculty, provided the men work for a period of 75 days.

CROP WORK CLOSES COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Marion County court which convened at Lebanon has been recessed for a month to permit members of the court, witnesses and jurors to remain at their homes and prepare the land for crops. Judge Thurman called the grand jurors together and told them he considered the peace and dignity of the community in much better shape than the crops and thought the crops needed attention first.

VOLUNTEERS NUMBER 500

Eight hundred election officials have volunteered their services on the day that the selective draft is to be taken in Boston, according to the Board of Election Commissioners. These men will serve without pay. The commissioners say 500 more men are needed before the necessary complement of officials for the 223 election precincts in the city will be complete.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL BILL PASSES

A bill giving to the Attorney-General, during the period of the war, authority to call witnesses and examine books and papers in any case where it appears that there has been unlawful monopolistic acts or acts in unlawful restraint of trade this afternoon passed the Massachusetts House of Representatives without debate and went to the Senate for concurrence.

ASKS HIM NOT TO RESIGN

President Henry G. Wells of the Massachusetts Senate today sent a letter to Congressman Gardner urging him to retain his seat in Congress, where President Wells said his services to the country would be more valuable than any service he might render as an officer in the Army, however valuable the latter service might be.

NEBRASKA DROPS TWO SPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—University of Nebraska authorities Wednesday, announced the cancellation of all baseball and tennis matches scheduled for this spring. Games in both sports listed for this week were abandoned. The Kansas-Nebraska track meet will

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY OF BOSTON

Alvan T. Fuller
1089 Commonwealth Avenue

AUSTRALIA WOOL SHIPMENT URGED

United States Organizations Request From Great Britain the Release of Some 200,000,000 Pounds of Product at Once

Request for the release of 200,000,000 pounds of Australian wool, and for its shipment direct to the United States, has been laid before members of the British mission now in the United States, by four of the largest wool organizations in the country, through the Department of Commerce. Comparatively little wool has been received in the United States from Australia for nearly two years.

Wool dealers and manufacturers in the United States feel that in view of the large financial assistance rendered Great Britain by the United States, the former country shall recognize the obligation by releasing part of the Australian wool clip which it commandeered and therefore owns, and which in 1916 amounted to 600,000,000 pounds.

Before the declaration of war on Germany, wool dealers in the United States were content to accept such allowances of Australian wool as the British Government saw fit to release. Dealers believe that conditions have changed in the past six weeks and that the United States is entitled to a share in Australian wool, not only for the 1916 clip, but for part of the 1917 clip which has begun to arrive at Brisbane.

Committees from the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the Boston Wool Trade Association, Philadelphia Wool Trade Association and the American Wool and Worsted Association met in Washington last week and formulated the request for the 200,000,000 pounds of Australian wool. This request was forwarded by the Department of Commerce to the British Mission. A reply is expected shortly either from that mission or from London.

The wool committees pointed out that it would be far more desirable for wool dealers in the United States to receive the Australian wool direct. Such methods of shipment would mean no loss to the British Government, as the trade in the United States is prepared to pay the British Government price for the wool whether on a London, Sydney, or Boston basis.

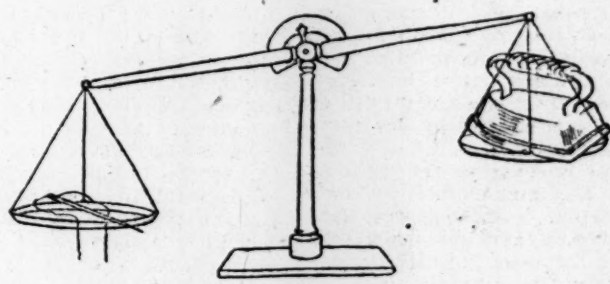
In addition direct shipment would avoid the payment of two freight charges, and what is more, a considerable decrease in the risk of having the wool sunk by the German undersea campaign.

It is believed that the 20,000 bales of wool which it is announced will be offered in London on May 24 for export, is intended for the United States, but dealers in that country desire a larger amount, with a more direct shipment.

Dealers in the United States are preparing to pay from \$1.75 to \$2.00 a pound for Australian wool laid down in Boston, provided the proposed 10 per cent import duty is carried through by the present Congress.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON, England.—The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.



The Needle Weighs More than the Flatiron

figuratively speaking, at Morse's

For the needle, in skilled hands, tailors painstakingly and permanently into Morse garments a careful and lasting shapeliness of sleeve, back, collar, pocket and lapel impossible of accomplishment by the clumsy mass of an iron.

It is only because we sell to you direct from our own workrooms, that we can price these

Morse-Made Clothes

\$15, \$20, \$25 and up to \$40

A striking example of VALUE in our Morse clothes is the showing of Men's and Young Men's Smart Spring and Summer Suits, now in our cases at

\$20

—the right price to pay.

Every suit GUARANTEED to give you SATISFACTION.

Washington
Cor. Brattle

Leopold Morse & Co.

Adams
Square

Open Saturdays until 10 P. M.

Morse-Made Clothes are sold to you direct from the shops where they are made.

MISSIONS HAVE HELPED UNION

Visit of Allies' Representatives Has Strengthened the Enduring Alliance of the World's Great Democracies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is now pointed out as a matter of more than passing significance that during nearly all the days of conferences between the British and French missions in Washington with Administration officials, a fleet of United States destroyers has been plying the North Sea, making common cause with vessels of Great Britain and France against the common enemy. Through these days, it now appears to all observers, the co-operation of the United States in the war was not a matter of futurity, or something to be arranged, but it has been an actuality all the time.

To many officials, knowledge of this fact, revealed on Wednesday night, has brought even closer the relations established since the arrival of the two missions.

The stay of the British mission, it is expected, will be brought to a close in due course and the members will depart. As to whether any formal statement of the results of the mission will be given out has not been determined, but it is considered probable that this will be done.

Regardless of any statements that may or may not be made touching the results of the mission, The Christian Science Monitor is able to say, on the authority of one competent to speak for the Government, that the people of the United States probably must wait for the developments of the future in order to give proper value to the forces set in motion in the past three weeks. It is explained to The Christian Science Monitor, and it is fully appreciated by this Government, that the United States has been saved possibly tremendous sums in what otherwise might have been wasted, either in treasure of munitions, if the experiences of Great Britain in the first years of the war had not been placed in detail before the officials here. Indeed, it is explained, that was the main purpose of the mission. The members, from Mr. Balfour down, have frankly pointed out, when asked, how grievous mistakes were made by the governments of the Entente, and the way has been shown for this Government to proceed and avoid the errors of nations by whose side it is now fighting. In other words, in this respect alone, it is estimated the United States is advanced anywhere from six months to a year in its efficiency in the war by being able to go ahead effectively instead of later having to turn back and correct mistakes.

That, it is explained, is the purely practical side of it, the effect of which will be speedily evident. But to one leading member of the official family at least, it appears that the more powerful and far-reaching effect of the mission's work must find its unfoldment in the future years. He explained that these two missions, coming here openly and frankly as friends, and avowedly declaring that no alliance was being sought, have bound the United States, nevertheless, in an alliance stronger than any treaty could effect or oath-bound pact secure. This alliance is the same kind precisely that exists between genuine friends. "An alliance is a business matter. A treaty is a business, cold and without force. Friendship, as we have formed needs no alliance, no treaty. Hit any one of the three of us and see." That was the way it was put to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Then the discussion fell into the subject of the common object for which the civilization of the world is fighting—democracy, and it appeared that this, after all, was the fundamental on which the friendship referred to is founded.

BANK OFFICERS MEET

Members of the Bank Officers Association of Boston held their annual meeting at the Wilbur Theater last night. The majority of the members were present at the meeting and remained for the regular performance for which the association purchased the entire house for the evening. The secretary reported 1906 members, a net gain of 110 during the year. Permanent funds of the association amount to \$134,559.27, and the sum of \$4081 was expended for relief work last year. The following officers were elected: President, Frederick C. Walte; vice-presidents, Howard W. Burge and Eugene W. Owen; directors, Frank B. Lawler and Carl M. Spencer; trustee, Alonzo P. Weeks; auditor, Merritt Stogman; treasurer, Robert E. Hill; secretary, Edwin A. Stone.

BOSTON LETTER CARRIERS

More than 15,000 persons attended the twenty-eighth annual reunion and assembly of the Boston Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, held last evening in Mechanics Building. The guests included Postmaster Murray, Assistant Postmaster William E. Hurley, former Postmaster E. C. Mansfield and Supt. John McGrath, who were escorted into the hall by 100 letter carriers in uniform, led by the Letter Carriers' Band. After making a circuit of the hall, Postmaster Murray unfurled a large American flag, which was suspended from the roof. A bunch of American Beauty roses was presented to Mrs. Murray from the letter carriers. The proceeds of the entertainment will go into the relief fund.

NOMINATIONS BY GOVERNOR

The following nominations, all of them reappointments, were submitted to the executive council yesterday by Governor McCall: Ellen W. Gray, Mil-

ton, member of the Advisory Prison Board; Roger W. Cutler, Dover, trustee Grafton State Hospital; Elihu D. Stone, Boston, master in chancery, Suffolk County; Albert F. Lowell, Gardner, associate medical examiner, Worcester County; Joseph M. Curley, Chelsea, clerk of Chelsea police court; Jacob P. Schneider, Palmer, medical examiner, Hampden County; Charles W. Jackson, Monson, associate medical examiner, Hampden County; Gilbert A. A. Pevey, Cambridge, master in chancery, Middlesex County; Appleton H. Pierce, Leominster, associate medical examiner, Worcester County.

SUCCESSOR TO A. P. GARDNER NOW DISCUSSED

Sixth Congressional District Rife With Speculation as Present Incumbent Resigns His Seat

Resignation of Congressman Augustus P. Gardner as a member of Congress in order to offer his services in the Army has stirred the politicians of the Sixth Congressional District far in advance of the usual period of "summer politics." As soon as Governor McCall receives the resignation he will issue a call for a special election in the district to fill Congressman Gardner's place, but the discussion of probable candidates has already begun, and the whole district is astir as though in the midst of a State election primary.

Those who have been considered for years as probable aspirants for the congressional seat whenever Mr. Gardner should decide to leave Congress were naturally the first to be brought forward in the political gossip yesterday. John L. Saltonstall of Beverly, formerly a member of the Legislature and, at present, interested in submarine chaser and Red Cross activities, was one of those generally considered. Willfred W. Lufkin, of Essex, Mr. Gardner's secretary and campaign manager for many years, who has been in closer touch with the political leaders of the district than has the congressman himself, is understood to have been preparing to succeed his chief.

A. Platt Andrew, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who ran against congressman Gardner in 1914, would undoubtedly enter the lists again, but he is at present in charge of the American Ambulance Service in France.

President Henry G. Wells of the State Senate is a resident of the district and may be a candidate. He stated yesterday that he was busy now with the closing work of the legislative session but he had the proposal to enter the lists, made to him by friends, under consideration.

State Senator Charles H. Brown of Gloucester, formerly postmaster of that city, has announced that he will be a candidate to succeed Congressman Gardner.

Others mentioned by their political friends as worthy of the Republican nomination are: Henry F. Long of Topsfield, assistant secretary to Governor McCall; Samuel W. George of Haverhill, a former State senator; William Chapple of Salem, formerly president of the State Senate, and former Mayor Rufus B. Adams of Salem.

FUND OF \$125,000 SOUGHT

An appeal for \$125,000 to be raised in the next 30 days has been issued by the Boston War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association and Young Men's Christian Union. Both organizations have opened their facilities free of expense to enlisted men—both Army and Navy. To meet this service and at the same time to maintain the efficiency of both organizations \$25,000 will be needed, additional to \$100,000 of the \$3,000,000 national fund, which the organization has agreed to raise. Centers are to be established ministering to the soldiers and sailors wherever they go. Contributions should be sent and checks made payable to Lewis A. Crosset, treasurer Boston War Work Council, 316 Huntington Avenue.

ROYAL ARCANUM MEETING

Grand Regent Frederick A. Goodwin, on behalf of the Massachusetts jurisdiction, welcomed the 117 delegates to the convention of the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, which opened yesterday at the Hotel Vendome. Henry G. Wells, president of the State Senate of Massachusetts, and a grand council officer, represented Governor McCall. The social committee has arranged a number of functions for delegates and accompanying women. The Boston committee consists of Frederick A. Goodwin, G. R., chairman; Michael J. Murray, S. R.; Edward J. Byron, P. G. R.; John J. Hogan, P. G. R.; C. Edgar Searing, P. G. R., and Judge David A. Dillon, P. G. R. The visiting women are cared for by a committee headed by Mrs. F. A. Goodwin, chairman, and Miss Lucy Goodwin, secretary.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Mary Boyle O'Reilly, authoress, who has recently returned from France, and Major Azan, one of the French officers training the Harvard cadets, will speak at Radcliffe College in June at the alumnae supper to the seniors. It was announced at the meeting of the Radcliffe College Alumnae in the Agassiz House yesterday. The History and German clubs hold their annual meetings for the election of officers for next year today. Miss Virginia Frost of Dorchester has been elected captain of the 1919 class team for next year.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The annual convention of the International Christian Endeavor Society, scheduled for July 4-9, has been called off on account of the needs growing out of the war.

CONDUCT OF WAR IS CRITICIZED

Senators, in Secret Session, Point Out the Mistakes of National Defense Council and of the Federal Shipping Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Behind the closed doors of the Senate Chamber, the Executive Department of the Federal Government and its conduct of the war, came in for pointed criticism by senators yesterday on both the Administration and opposition sides. For nearly five hours the secret session continued, after which the doors were opened and the debate went on in the open. Operations of the Council of National Defense and the Federal Shipping Board were discussed, and President Wilson also figured in the argument.

Debate was precipitated by the reading of the first committee amendment to the Military and Naval Urgent Deficiencies Bill, which carries an appropriation of more than \$3,350,000 for the conduct of the war during the next fiscal year. The amendment proposes to appropriate \$500,000 for the work of the Council of National Defense, composed of cabinet officers and a civilian advisory committee, which thus far has had much influence in war preparations.

The Senate adopted an amendment limiting the scope of the council definitely to that prescribed in the law under which it was created last August.

The council was charged with usurpation of authority and with unlawfully delegating power to the advisory board. The shipping board was assailed for slacking and for insisting upon its wooden ship program. The President was attacked for alleged lack of cooperation and consultation with Congress.

Led by Senator Lodge, an attack was aimed at President Wilson and his Cabinet for having failed to put into effect steps that would make the country's part in the war potentially felt. Senators accused the Administration of having tried to jam through Congress a huge appropriation without taking either the Senate or the House into its confidence as to exactly what was to be done with the money.

Senator Lodge replied to criticisms that the Senate has been delaying war legislation.

"In observations frequently made we have been called slackers and it has been said we are doing nothing," Senator Lodge said. "Six weeks ago the war was declared. I have never worked so hard or so much as since the declaration of war. We began by passing four great appropriation bills. We have passed great loan bills, a bill providing for selective conscription. England and Canada have been discussing conscription for three years. We've done it in both houses inside of a fortnight."

The Senator reviewed other measures which have been passed by the Senate. "I say that remarkable work has been done," he added. "This is an extraordinary record of hard, energetic work. We are not here to take all legislation and not look at it."

The bill appropriates \$405,000,000 for an emergency merchant marine and an amendment proposed by Senator Smith of Georgia would authorize the President to use \$100,000,000 of this sum for the acquisition of freight cars to be used by railroads to adequately meet

the nation's transportation needs during the war.

It is the plan, when this bill has been disposed of, to place before the Senate for passage the Administration food control bill, which having been favorably reported by Senator Gore from the Agricultural Committee, is on the calendar.

When the Senate convened Wednesday morning Chairman Martin of the Appropriations Committee called up the deficiencies bill. Senator Weeks of Massachusetts said that since all the proceedings of the committee had been in secret, the Senators were not informed upon many proposed expenditures. In order that they might be advised on essential points, which Chairman Martin declared Secretary of War Baker desired should be withheld from the public, the chairman of the committee moved that the doors be closed.

GOV. M'CALL FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

"Believing that I reflect the opinion of this section of the nation, I do hereby approve the resolution adopted by the executive committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and urge the immediate nation-wide adoption of the daylight saving plan as a war measure," said Governor McCall yesterday in an official statement.

This daylight saving plan is being sponsored in Congress by Representative William P. Borland of Mississippi and Senator Jacob Gallinger of New Hampshire. Recently at a meeting held at the State House by the Public Safety Committee daylight saving was endorsed by many organizations throughout New England. The Governor of New Hampshire has approved of it and the other New England governors are expected to take similar action soon.

APPORTIONMENT OF SUPPLIES TO ALLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the National Foreign Trade Council conferred this week with Commerce Department officials on the policy to be adopted and pursued by the Government under export control legislation pending in Congress. They were informed that a plan of action will be formulated after final conferences between American officials and members of the British mission.

It is thought a system of licensing exports similar to the British system will be adopted. Committees representative of the various Government departments and the British and French governments have been working two weeks on a plan of apportionment of American supplies to the Allies. The three general problems which have been considered in the conferences are food, exports and shipping.

COL. ROOSEVELT MAY BE STATE COMMANDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Governor Whitman has offered Colonel Roosevelt a major-generalship under State laws if Washington finally rejects his plan to raise a force for fighting in Europe. Colonel Roosevelt has not answered definitely, but has proposed as a possible alternative that he be allowed to raise a State division, to be commanded by Gen. W. W. Wether- spoon, with Colonel Roosevelt commanding a brigade under him.

FRENCH MISSION EXTENDS THANKS

In Official Valedictory, Members of Entourage Express Gratitude for the Universal Welcome Accorded Them

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has given out the following valedictory of the French Mission:

"The whole mission was deeply gratified by the reception it met with everywhere, and not only gratified, but surprised, at the universal enthusiasm shown. The trip was not only a most pleasant one, but excited an intense interest in all the members of the party, and increased their great regret in being utterly unable to extend their journey further."

"The welcome was everywhere most enthusiastic, yet varied, according to the different places through which we passed, and we shall return with a feeling that in spite of the variety of local conditions that we encountered, the sentiment was everywhere unanimous, even if its manifest actions were different."

"Among many regrets, there is one the mission particularly wishes to express, and that is, that in spite of its keen desire to do so, it was utterly unable to visit New Orleans, Richmond, and a few of the southern states. It had intended to do so, but urgent business recalled it to Washington, and it has had to devote the whole of its time to a discussion of the different problems presented to it. The mission hopes that all the towns which so kindly extended invitations to it will understand that only considerations of an imperative nature could have prevented it from visiting them. It unfortunately had to sacrifice its desires to the common cause, and trusts that the same sacrifice will be cheerfully accepted by all those who expected its visit, and whom it has, to its great regret, disappointed."

"The reception everywhere accorded to the mission in the Middle West was beyond words fervent, and touched us all deeply. It was clear, even to a superficial observer, that everywhere

the citizens of the different towns it passed through were wholeheartedly in sympathy with the mission, and all united in the common cause. It would be invidious to pick out any special region or town as having manifested its feelings in a more charming way than any other, for everywhere, from Washington to Chicago, from Kansas City to St. Louis, to Springfield and Columbus, from Philadelphia to Indianapolis, from Philadelphia and New York to Boston and Baltimore, every kind of ingenious manifestation of good-will was showered upon the mission. The memory that the mission will take away of its hurried trip through too small a part of the United States will glow in the recollection of all."

"France already knows what a magnificent welcome was accorded us everywhere, but we hope on our return to bring even more fully home to our fellow countrymen a realization, not only of the feeling that exists in America for France, but that this feeling is as earnest as it is widespread, and of a nature to inspire the utmost confidence as to the future action of the United States."

"One word more. Among the innumerable marks of generous sympathy, none went more directly to the hearts of every Frenchman on the mission than the manifestation of interest in our orphan children which we received in the form of substantial offerings, notably in Columbus and Boston. A check for \$175,000 was handed Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani in the latter place, collected by the local committees and by the children of the town and neighboring states. As Marshal Joffre and M. Viviani said, nothing could more deeply stir the feelings of all in France than this loving kindness shown to these innocent little victims of this war for the liberation of the world. All our hearts go out in gratitude to the different committees which are so successfully pursuing this admirable work, and both M. Viviani and the marshal wish to express once more their deep appreciation of their efforts."

ITALIAN MISSION INVITED

The Italian Ambassador, Count V. Macchi di Cellere, and the Italian envoys now in Washington, have been invited by Mayor Curley to visit Boston. In a letter to the Ambassador he wrote: "The city of Boston contains over 50,000 persons who are American citizens of Italian birth and who will extend to you, mutually with the residents of Boston, a splendid welcome."

CONFERENCE ON ESPIONAGE BILL

House and Senate Conferees to Consider Disputed Clauses in Spy Measure on Friday—Press Censor Section

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senate and House conferees on the Administration espionage bill will meet on Friday to begin their task of perfecting details of the measure, which has been given preliminary passage by both branches of Congress. Authority for the President to fix an export embargo in the interest of national defense, press censorship and prohibition are subjects to be compromised in conference. It is learned, however, that Administration leaders do not intend to carry the contest for press censorship to extremes, the vigorous and prolonged debate upon this question while the measure was on the floor of Congress giving evidence that the so-called "gag" rule is not generally popular with members of Congress.

It is understood that the censorship clause, at best, was planned simply to apply to but a small portion of the public press and that the Government, after making a patriotic appeal to the press some time ago, is now content to trust to the integrity of editors not to allow in their columns any information that might react upon the war plans.

BELGIANS IN ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Looking forward to the commercial struggle that will follow the close of the European War, a number of local Belgian subjects in business in this city recently held the first meeting of a new commercial organization to be known as "The Belgian Chamber of Commerce on the River Plate," says a Commercial Report from Buenos Aires. Several of the commercial and diplomatic representation clause of the commercial arrangement between the United States Chamber of Commerce and the local Bolsa de Comercio, and it is believed that proposals will be made to the Bolsa for similar agreements with other countries.

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TRANSFER OF ISLANDS ASKED

Governor McCall Sends Message to Legislature Urging Action on U. S. Plan for Acquisition of Little Hog and Calf

Governor McCall urged the Legislature to transfer jurisdiction of Little Hog and Calf Islands in Boston Harbor to the Federal Government for the purpose of constructing better fortifications thereon, in a special message received in the House today. The message was referred to the Joint Committee on the Judiciary.

The Governor informed the Legislature that he had received a communication from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, stating that negotiations are progressing for the acquisition by the Government of title to these islands. Accompanying the special message was a bill drafted by the War Department providing for the desired legislation.

Governor McCall also transmitted the communication received from the Secretary of War in which Mr. Baker says: "It is of the greatest importance in the development of the plans of the War Department that the Government be able to proceed without delay with the construction of fortifications on these islands, upon acquisition of the title thereto."

Under the provisions of the bill, the Commonwealth would retain the right of civil and criminal processes on the islands as heretofore.

Mr. Williams of Holden moved to refer to the next Legislature the appropriation of \$50,000 for an agricultural and industrial building in West Springfield. He said that the members had given up their State highway bills as a matter of patriotism and he put it up to the business men behind the bill to be equally patriotic and let the bill go over to next year. He was opposed by Messrs. Tarbell of Brookfield, Pierce of Greenfield, Love of West Springfield, Smith of Provincetown and Stetson of Yarmouth. The House was strong against the motion and passed the bill to engrossment.

The Ways and Means Committee reported ought to pass on the bill to authorize certain organizations to drill and parade with firearms. The bill says that any body of citizens of the State organized as an association, club or training school for the purpose of acquiring military knowledge, discipline or training, may, with the written consent of the adjutant-general and in compliance with such rules and regulations as may be by him prescribed and approved by the Governor, who may at any time disband any such organization, drill or parade with firearms, and with the consent and approval of the Attorney-General, use, for such drill or training, any State armory, provided that such use shall in no way interfere with the occupation of such armory by the national guard. The uniform, equipment and insignia of rank adopted by organizations approved as above provided shall be prescribed by the adjutant-general.

FLOUR PRICES AGAIN DECLINE

(Continued from page one)

feet of the higher prices for bread is not susceptible to easy determination. With the price of flour fluctuating up and down this company thinks that a lowering of the price of bread may not be immediate unless the wholesale price of flour continues to drop to \$10 or \$11 a barrel. What is more probable with a tendency toward lower flour prices, it is said, is a change in the weight of bread which can be adjusted more readily to the fluctuations in flour quotations than the price.

As to the flour market in Boston sales are slow, and all classes of dealers are showing considerable hesitation in making purchases. The uncertainty of the wheat market and recent increases and this week's decline have placed the dealers in a position where they say that they are not carrying any more flour than is absolutely necessary.

Shipments of flour into Boston are much improved over conditions last winter, and the receipts for the week just ended amounted to 47,108 barrels as compared with 40,200 barrels as an average for preceding weeks and 37,500 barrels for the corresponding week one year ago.

Wholesale dealers state that when the recent increases in the flour began some weeks ago there was an increase in purchases by consumers. While it appears that the majority of the householders have sufficient flour for present use or are reticent about purchases at present because of a hope of lower prices, there is, according to the dealers, considerable buying yet, in spite of the high prices and the tendency toward lower prices this week.

It is reported that none of the receipts in Boston are going into stock. The flour trade appears in an unsettled condition, and the fluctuations in wheat prices, which have been influenced by forces temporarily curbed, have further complicated the market. Many groceries are carrying low stocks and refuse orders for flour in barrel lots.

Boston wholesale dealers are not quoting exact prices for orders during market hours. After the market closes at 2:30 p. m., they will quote flour prices based on closing market prices, as this enables the dealers to telegraph their orders to the mills the same day. The flour market in Boston today is practically at a standstill, but indications of the last three days give hope for further relief and lower prices for both flour and bread.



Cherry trees in blossom at the Arnold Arboretum

CHERRY BLOOMS AT ARNOLD ARBORETUM

Specimens of eastern Asiatic cherry trees which have been transplanted in the Arnold Arboretum in recent years are now in full bloom. While certain species are somewhat backward the trees, nevertheless, have brought forth an unusually large crop of flowers this year.

On account of a lack of space it has not been possible to plant the cherry trees on a suitable hillside or avenue in a long avenue as the traveler is accustomed to see them attractively grouped in Japan, and in consequence the various specimens are somewhat isolated. However, the eastern Asiatic cherry trees have proved adaptable to New England conditions and many species are now well-established in the Arnold Arboretum where they are now inviting special attention at the flowering season.

BOSTON MUSIC NOTES

The Boston Alumni of Amherst College will have their celebration at the Pop concert in Symphony Hall Tuesday evening, May 22. Tickets for the alumni are on sale at R. H. Stearns & Co., in charge of H. W. Giese.

Mme. Fornia, the Pop concert soloist for this week, will sing tonight an aria from Massenet's "Herodiade," "Cradle Song" by Clusman, "Alme-moi" by Chopin and Gounod's "Serenade." The orchestral numbers will include: "March from 'Tannhauser,'" Wagner; waltz, "Snow-Balls," Zehrer; overture, "Pique Dame," Suppe; selection, "Her Soldier Boy," Romberg; Hungarian rhapsody, Liszt; "Ride of the Valkyries," Wagner; selection, "Faust," Gounod; overture, "William Tell," Rossini; march from "Aida," Verdi.

Miss Martha Baird of Los Angeles won the eighth annual competition for a Mason & Hamlin piano, held on Wednesday afternoon at the New England Conservatory of Music. The contestants were: Marion Crane Hurley, George Webster Hathaway, Martha Baird, William Belknap Burbank and William Haddon.

Each contestant played the following prescribed selections: Scarlatti, sonata No. XVII, in A major; Beethoven, sonata in F minor, op. 57 (first movement); Chopin, impromptu in F sharp major, op. 37. The judges were Karl Muck, Carl Friedberg and C. M. Loeffler. Their decision was announced by Wallace Goodrich, dean of the faculty.

Mme. Rita Fornia reappears as soloist at the Pop concert at Symphony Hall tonight. The program will be as follows:

Overture, "La Sirene," Auber; waltz, "Tres Jolie," Waldteufel; selection, "The Century Girl," Herbert; harp solo, allegro moderato, Heinecke (T. Cella); ballet music from "Sylvia," Delibes; "The Star Spangled Banner"; aria from "Herodiade," Massenet (Mme. Fornia); selection, "Lohengrin," Wagner; mazurka, No. 3, Michaelis; songs with piano: "Cradle Song," Clusman; "Alme-moi," Chopin; "Serenade," Gounod (Mme. Fornia, violin obbligato, Mr. Hoffmann); waltz, "Eternelle Tyresse," Ganne; march, "Washington Post," Sousa.

RETAIL CREDIT MEN

President Wilson's attitude on control of the food supply of the country was endorsed in resolutions passed unanimously last evening by the Retail Credit Men's Association of Boston at a dinner and meeting in the Hotel Thorndike. H. W. Hatch, the new president, presided and David E. Mooser, retiring president of the organization, was given a set of books on English history.

CAMPAIGN GETS 4525 MEMBERS.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association closed their 10-day campaign for 4000 members yesterday with a total of 4525 membership pledges reported. There were several speakers at the noon-day luncheon at the Quincy House. Nearly all the teams will continue securing members until the convention in Boston early in September.

AT THE THEATERS

Castle Square—"Kitty! Kitty! Kitty!" 2:30.
Copley—"You Never Can Tell," 8:10.
Hollis—"Treasure Island," 8.
Keith—"Vaudeville," 7:45.
Plymouth—"The Masquerader," 8:10.
Tremont—"A Tailor-Made Man," 8:05.
Matinees—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the non-day luncheon at the Quincy House. Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday at the Hollis, Tremont, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:10; Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:30.

REAL ESTATE

Several sales have been closed in Brighton property, among them being two brick dwellings at 19 and 21 St. Lukes Road near Commonwealth Avenue, belonging to Joseph Langlois et al., and purchased by Maxine Cadotte. There is a land area of 5969 square feet valued at \$3600, which is a part of the assessment of \$27,600.

Another sale closed consists of the double brick apartment house at 244-248 Market Street, conveyed by Molly Sandler to Emma Feinberg. This estate is assessed for \$21,700 including \$1700 carried on the 5682 square feet of land.

A small property in the South End has been sold by the Marble Savings Bank of Rutland, Vt., to Marcelus E. Wheeler. It is located 11 Cobb Street, corner of Mayo Street, and consists of a four-story brick house and 619 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$6200, and \$2300 of that amount is land value.

ROXBURY AND DORCHESTER

The large frame dwelling house property owned by Grace W. W. Reed at 71 Cheney Street, Roxbury, has been sold to Michael Doverskiver. There is a land area of 25,586 square feet in the grounds valued at \$11,100, also a frame stable. The total taxed value is \$19,100.

Mary Nureberg has sold to James Houge the frame house and 6103 square feet of land at 8 Hazelwood Street. The assessed value is \$6000, of which \$2400 applies on the land.

George Francis has bought from Abbey E. Howe seven lots vacant land in Dorchester, four of which front on Westwood Street and contains 13,470 square feet, taxed at \$1500. The other seven lots front on Wales Place and contain some 22,400 square feet, assessed for \$2100.

SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh fish is scarce and prices are high today. Only one vessel arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier, the schooner Viking with 16,000 pounds haddock, cod and pollock. Dealers reported a strong demand for the retail trade tomorrow, and prices consequently jumped, the wholesalers quoting per hundredweight: Haddock \$14@14.50, steak cod \$9.50@19, market cod \$7@14.50, and pollock \$5@10.50.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to gill netters with about 60,000 pounds fresh fish.

Members of the crew of the schooner Gladys & Nellie were given \$145 each today as their share of the \$4900 stocked by the vessel on its last trip of two weeks.

Eight steamers with passenger or freight accommodations are under construction in United States shipyards for the United Fruit Company. It was announced today. Six of these steamers are building at the shipyards of Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Del., and the other two at the yard of Samuel L. Moore Sons Corporation, Elizabethport, N. J. The first four will be named Sactia, Biran, Pilon and Guarro. The names of the other four have not been decided upon. Four of the steamers will be 322 feet long, 48 feet molded beam and 24 feet depth of hold, with a dead weight capacity for 4500 tons of cargo on a draft of 19 feet. The others will be slightly smaller, being 312 feet long, 45 feet beam, dead weight capacity 3500 tons and draft 19 feet. Four of the boats will be combination passenger and freight steamers, and four will be strictly freighters.

Officers of the British steamer Sardinian, safe at a United States port, report witnessing an encounter between a German U-boat and a British cruiser off the coast of Ireland early in May. The U-boat fired a torpedo at the cruiser, missing its mark, and the cruiser fired eight shots at the periscope of the U-boat, but the Sardinian was too far away to see results. The Sardinian left Glasgow April 30, but was stopped by orders from the British Admiralty before reaching the submarine zone.

When word was received that passage might be resumed, the vessel continued on her way to the United States. The following day they saw the naval encounter. On its last passage from America to Scotland, the Sardinian rescued the crew of a Russian bark that had been torpedoed two hours previously, and landed them at a Scottish port.

GALLUPS ISLAND QUARTERS OFFERED

Accommodations for nearly 300 additional German seamen at Gallups Island were offered to William B. Wilson, Secretary of the Department of Labor at Washington, today, by H. J. Skeffington, Commissioner of Immigration at Boston.

The Boston Y. M. C. A., has changed its plans to erect a tent on the island for amusement purposes, it was learned today, and a wooden building that can be used all the year round is to be built instead.

MESSAGE TO RUSSIA OFFERED IN HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Laguardia has submitted a resolution providing that the House send a message to the congress of delegates now meeting in Petrograd, for the purpose of establishing the Russian Republic, conveying to the convention greetings and good wishes and a message of encouragement to the delegates and the Russian people. The resolution further provides that the message point out the struggles, difficulties and dangers the founders of the American Republic encountered prior to the adoption of the present constitution, and that only by concessions and compromises obstacles were overcome and the republic's safety established, and finally that the American people stand ready to aid in every way the people of Russia in the establishment of a republic.

WISCONSIN DEMAND FOR PROHIBITION

MONROE, Wis.—At a mass meeting of citizens of Green County on May 11 a resolution was unanimously adopted that "We demand of this great nation and of the President of these United States the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and drinks during the period of the war in which we are now engaged."

RUSKIN CLUB ELECTIONS

At the sixteenth annual meeting of the Ruskin Club, held Monday at the home of Mrs. May Smith Dean, 19 Lanark Road, Brookline, the following officers were elected: President, Miss Lilla Elizabeth Kelly; first vice-president, Mrs. May Smith Dean; second vice-president, Miss Ellen E. Page; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Luranie E. Gerrish; treasurer, Mrs. Minnie Messerve Soule; auditor, Mrs. Clarissa Sears Blackmer; director, Mrs. Mary Louise Taylor; director, Mrs. Emma Gibbs Whitney, Mrs. Ida Gertrude Joslin and Mrs. Sarah D. Jordan.

AUTO TAX FOR ROAD FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Distribution of a road fund of \$150,000, obtained from sale of automobile licenses, is being held up by the failure of 30 counties to report to the Secretary of State their total mileage of roads. The total revenue from automobile licenses was \$190,000, which is \$50,000 more than last year.

LEGISLATORS AT DINNER

Senator Joseph W. Martin Jr. of North Attleboro and Representative George M. Worrall of Attleboro, chairman of the legislative committee on Street Railways, gave a dinner to their colleagues at the Quincy House last night. Pierce O'Connell of Boston was a guest.

SALESMANSHIP CLUB

The closing meeting of the season of the Salesmanship Club of Boston will be held at the Boston City Club tomorrow evening at 6:30. Joe Mitchell Chapple is to be a speaker. There will be a surprise presentation of one, and probably two, other speakers of national repute, coming from New York.

CAMP AT AYER RECOMMENDED

Brig-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards Selects Site for Training Camp for New England's Quota in Army to Be Raised

Ayer has been recommended by Brig-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards to the War Department as a suitable site for the training camp for New England's quota in the army to be raised by draft. There are 5000 acres in the Ayer site, room for housing and drilling 35,000 men. Lightly built wooden houses will probably be used because of the scarcity of tents.

Orders have been received from Washington for the mobilization next Saturday of the Second Marine Company of the Massachusetts Naval Militia, now stationed at Leominster. With the mobilization of this unit, all the naval militiamen of the State will be in service.

Companies A and B for the Fourth Regiment of Volunteer Engineers, being raised in Boston to go to France, will be recruited on the Boston & Maine Railroad by Warren S. Keay, trainmaster at the Salem station, and Frank C. Pelletier, yardmaster at Lowell.

Another appeal to Major-General Bell to have an investigation ordered into the matter of New England's list of men who went to Plattsburg, to ascertain how many of them are non-residents of New England, was made by Mayor Curley last night.

A complete signal corps company has been supplied by the undergraduate body of Dartmouth College.

Everett Company Mustered In

Everett Company, State guard, was mustered into service last evening at the State armory by Colonel Sleeper as the Fortieth Company, Maj. George A. Kyle, M. V. M., retired, has been appointed captain by Governor McCall. There are 70 enlisted men and three officers in the company.

Flag Raising Announced

A flag raising will be held by the New England Association of Railroad Veterans at 249 Friend Street, Sunday at 1 p. m. E. A. Fogg of the National Guard reserves will be in charge, assisted by Edwin F. Brooks, color bearer, 64 years with the Boston & Maine, and Amos H. Brown, 55 years with the Boston & Maine.

Volunteers for Registering

The election commissioners of Boston today ask for further volunteers of citizens to give one day of unpaid service to the country in connection with registering men for the army draft. About 650 have already volunteered their services, and as many more will be needed.

Campaign for War Bonds

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety is getting behind the Liberty Loan propaganda in this State, and through its committee on recruiting is preparing an active campaign for the disposal of the war bonds. Each county of the State has a chairman, and in every city and town there is a member of the recruiting committee for that county. P. A. O'Connell, chairman of the State Committee on Recruiting, has called a meeting of all the county chairmen and local committee members, to be held at Room 370, State House, Friday afternoon at 2:30. The meeting will be addressed by Governor Alken of the Federal Reserve Bank, J. J. Storrow, H. B. Endicott, J. P. Stevens of the Committee on Public Safety, Judge Murray and John L. Bates, vice-chairman of the recruiting committee. Chairman O'Connell says his county chairmen will offer to cooperate with local officials in any city or town for the holding of public meetings or for the making of a house to house canvass.

Mines Are Described

Illustrated pamphlets describing different types of floating and submerged mines in use by the belligerents, have been prepared by the United States Navy department, and are being distributed in Boston shipping circles by Lieut. E. G. Blakeslee, district communication officer.

The booklets explain how to identify the nationality of a mine discovered floating, how to protect vessels from enemy mines, and advise navigators and citizens generally to notify Lieutenant Blakeslee of the position of any mine found floating. Destruction of enemy mines by the inexperienced is advised only with caution.

Commander Key on Inspection

Commander Albert L. Key, U. S. N., retired, arrived in Boston today in the course of an inspection assignment. He is visiting the training stations at Marblehead, Pumpkin Island and the Commonwealth Pier, and will observe the drilling of recruits on the U. S. S. Virginia.

Commander Hasbrouck Returns

Commander R. D. Hasbrouck has resumed his former duties as captain of the Charlestown Navy Yard, succeeding Commander W. K. Riddle, who has been acting captain, and who has been assigned to other duties. Capt. John T. Neison of the naval militia has been placed in charge of the second section of the Boston section of harbor patrol, succeeding Commander Hasbrouck.

Rally for Liberty Loan

A patriotic rally to stimulate interest in the Liberty Loan will be held at the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow noon by the grain, flour and hay merchants who have organized a

committee for the purpose. The members of the committee say that the public interest in the Liberty Loan from the standpoint of patriotism is not meeting expectations, and to do their "bit" they are arranging for an open meeting of 1000 persons in the grain room tomorrow from 11:45 to 1 o'clock. Music will be furnished by a band. The speakers will include Charles F. Weed, president of the Chamber of Commerce; George S. Smith, former president of the Chamber of Commerce; John E. Gilman, past department commander, G. A. R.; Michael J. Murray, justice of the Municipal Court of Boston, and Prof. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard.

Water for Ayer Camp Proposed

Governor McCall will propose to the Legislature in an executive message now in the process of preparation that authority be given the Metropolitan Water Board to sell water to the proposed military concentration camp at Ayer.

INCOME TAX MAY REDUCE STATE TAX

Governor McCall, in a message under preparation, will advise the Legislature to fix at \$8,500,000 the amount of proceeds from the income tax to be turned back to the cities and towns of the State, and that the remainder of the tax, deducting the cost of maintenance of the income tax department, be applied to a reduction of the state tax.

It has been estimated that the amount available for the reduction of the state tax under the contemplated legislation will range from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

Last year's income tax law provided that the cities and towns should be reimbursed under it this year to the amount they would have received on intangibles had they taxed under the old method. At the present time the tax commissioner has insufficient data to determine this figure exactly, but the sum of \$8,500,000 is believed to be a close estimate.

The Governor this noon signed the bill to allow cities and towns to make appropriations outside the debt limit to meet certain war contingencies.

This bill among other things allows cities and towns upon application of the owner to plow, harrow and otherwise cultivate private land at cost.

GOV. MC CALL SIGNS TAX EXEMPTION BILL

Governor McCall today signed the bill to exempt from taxation savings banks deposits and also the deposits in the savings departments of trust companies when they are invested in United States bonds. The legislation was petitioned for by Henry Parkman, and is one of the State's war measures.

He also signed the bill authorizing the Boston Transit Commission, on request of the Boston Elevated, to alter the Adams Square station of the subway so as to provide a terminus for the Bay State Street Railway cars.

The measure establishing the salaries of the municipal court of Boston and that permitting the tax commissioner, with the approval of the Governor and council, to set the salary of the deputy tax commissioner, became law today without the executive signature. The former act makes the salary of the chief justice \$7500 a year and of the associate justices \$7000 a year.

TREASURER BURRILL NAMED.

Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, has been named a member of the Finance Committee of the Public Safety Committee.

WAR STRENGTH UNITS APPROVED

Militia Bureau of War Department Indorses Gen. Sweetser's Proposal to Recruit Guard in and Out of U. S. Service

A request by the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts for permission to recruit all Massachusetts units of the National Guard both in and out of the United States service at the present time to full war strength has been approved by the militia bureau of the War Department and all that Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, acting adjutant-general, now needs to enable him to begin the actual work of recruiting to war strength is the final approval of the Secretary of War.

General Sweetser is now awaiting the word from Washington that will give him authority to go ahead.

The militia bureau put the seal of its approval on the proposition when General Sweetser informed the bureau by wire that he had sufficient equipment already on hand for the Massachusetts National Guard forces at war strength.

Air Station Commander

Lieut. Earl W. Spencer, U. S. N., newly appointed commanding officer of the naval air station at Squantum, arrived in Boston today. In a few days he will formally take command, relieving Commander John Blish, U. S. N., who is temporarily in charge. Lieutenant Spencer comes from the naval air station at Pensacola, Fla. Training methods in use at Pensacola will be introduced at Squantum, it is expected.

Liquor for Soldiers Protested

Resolutions against the sale of liquor to soldiers, whether they are in uniform or not, were adopted yesterday at the annual meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the Harvard Street Unitarian Church.

CAMPS FOR NEW NATIONAL ARMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Establishment of provisional camps to house the National Guard and the troops of the new national army will be accomplished, the War Department announced today, "in due course of time" as follows: Northeastern Department, one camp; Eastern Department, four; Southeastern Department, 12; Central Department, six; Southern Department, six; Western Department, three.

Department commanders will select the specific sites and are now engaged in the task. This alignment of the camps places 18 out of 32, in southern territory. Campments are semipermanent camps, built of wood, and furnishing good shelter from the elements. Twenty-seven thousand men can be accommodated in each campment. The fact that so many camps are in the South will allow for training the year around.

Henry R. Gray yesterday resigned as election warden in Precinct 6 of Ward 5, Boston. His resignation was given in person to the Election Commission, before whom he had been called following the recent recount of votes cast in the Constitutional Convention election, when a marked discrepancy was found between the original count of the election officers in Precinct 6 and the totals as revealed at the recount.



Mens Oxford in Black or Tan

Every line of this shoe shows smartness and each detail of workmanship is of the best. Ordered months ago at a considerable saving over present prices, we are following our usual policy in giving customers the benefit of our judgment.

Price Eight Dollars

Mail orders filled promptly. A booklet of men's styles for spring and summer sent on request.

Thayer McNeil Company

Entrance Mens Department, 15 West Street BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON HARBOR CHANNEL FUNDS

Omnibus Bill Now Before Congress Contains Provision for Appropriation of \$1,545,000 to Improve Present Entrance

Boston harbor will be given the long desired 40-foot ship channel at mean low water between President Roads. In the lower harbor, and the sea, if the appropriation of \$1,545,000 that is included in the general rivers and harbors omnibus bill now before Congress is made available, according to local United States Army Engineers. Plans for this channel have been under way more than three years, and agitation for the improvement started more than five years ago, when several overseas steamship companies sent large steamers to Boston and announced plans to send others.

Conditions have so changed since estimates were made for the improvement, however, that actual work might not begin with availability of such a fund because of the increased costs of materials and labor, and the fact that present channels are considered sufficiently deep to handle any vessel that is coming or likely to come here during the remainder of the European war.

Mariners point out that many big steamers, including nearly all of the larger ones formerly in the Boston service, have been sunk. Local officials of the United States Army Engineers state, however, that when the fund is available, preparations will be made to carry out the work. Should the new conditions make additional funds necessary, the work might be postponed until more settled conditions.

Plans for the improvement included a channel about three miles long, from President Roads to Finn's Ledge, in Broad Sound 900 feet wide at the inner end, but widening to 1100 feet at the outer end. The channel was to be 40 feet deep except where rock bed was encountered, where it was to be 45 feet deep. This cost was estimated at \$985,000. Purchase of a scow, dredge, and floating plant, with one tug and dump scows was also to be made as a more economical method of carrying on the work than hiring such equipment. That cost was to be \$500,000, making the total that is now listed in the general bill before Congress.

The proposed channel would be a deepening of the present 35-foot channel known as North Broad Channel, the only one of the three ship entrances to Boston Harbor that is open to navigation at present. The others are mined and closed with submarine nets. The present 35-foot North Broad Channel, is wider than the proposed new entrance, so that the heavier draft vessels might keep in the new 40-foot wide channel, while those of lighter draft would be able to use the outer edges of the old channel, say mariners.

ORDER DOES NOT APPLY TO WOMEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Officials of the Department of Justice and other Government bureaus charged with the enforcement of President Wilson's proclamation of April 6 regarding the treatment of alien enemies are handicapped by the fact that the terms of the proclamation do not apply to females.

In the President's proclamation, section 4067, of the revised statutes, is held as follows: "Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign government . . . and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of 14 years and upward, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured and removed as alien enemies."

NEW EVIDENCE IN COAST BOMB CASE

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has brought before the Attorney-General of the United States charges of perversion of evidence at the trial of Thomas J. Mooney. In the course of efforts to obtain a "new and fair" trial for the man under sentence of death for alleged complicity in a bomb explosion last July when 10 persons were killed. The newly discovered evidence referred to by Mr. Gompers relates to charges of attempted subornation of perjury brought against Frank C. Oxman, who was the principal witness against Mooney.

AGRICULTURE IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh Bureau. EDINBURGH, Scotland.—It is stated in the report for the month of March issued by the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, that very good progress had been made with plowing in most parts of the country and in some districts with oat sowing. On the whole, however, agricultural operations were in a more backward condition than was usual at this time of the year. The sowing of barley had been begun in some parts, and in some districts was almost finished. A similar state of things was reported with regard to beans and early potatoes. The district agricultural committees report that there is a considerable increase in the area to be devoted to oats.

FIRE CHIEFS CLUB MEETS

The annual meeting of the Fire Chiefs Club of Massachusetts was held at the Revere House yesterday. It was announced that the annual con-

vention of the International Association of Fire Engineers, which was scheduled to convene at Jacksonville, Fla. in October, has been indefinitely postponed on account of the war. Officers elected for the coming term are: Walter H. Pierce, Arlington, president; Jesse Barrett, Peabody, first vice-president; Sewall M. Rich, Somerville, second vice-president; William E. Cade, Wakefield, secretary treasurer; Frank O. Whitmarsh, Braintree, sergeant-at-arms; William O. Arnold, Salem; William E. Daniels, Natick; E. C. Mincham, Marlboro; and T. J. Toomey, Boston, directors; H. C. Lord, Everett; G. H. Caboon, Swampscott, and E. F. Dahill, New Bedford, auditors.

STARTING OF PIG CLUBS ADVOCATED

Appeals for the starting of pig clubs throughout the State are being issued today by Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the State Committee on Public Safety. He urges bankers to take up the plan, and extend financial backing to farmers engaged in raising pigs. Mr. Endicott is also seeking to multiply the produce raising clubs of various sorts conducted by boys and girls in many Massachusetts communities.

Farmers near Middleboro are planning to more than double their acreage in various staple crops, according to the census taken by Oscar F. Stetson, secretary of the Middleboro food committee.

Miss Hilda A. Hedstrom will preside at a mass meeting for the consideration of food conservation in the Charlestown High School tonight.

The Public Service League of Massachusetts has established a free food exchange to aid in food conservation.

ADMITS WORK AGAINST "MUNITIONS TRUST"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Henry B. Martin, secretary of the American Anti-Trust League, denied that he had knowingly used German money in furthering the work of Labor's National Peace Council.

He took the witness chair in his own behalf at his trial with Lamar, Capt. Franz Rintelen of the German Navy, and four others on charges of conspiracy in 1915 to put an end to the Entente Allies' munition trade in this country by fomenting strikes through the council.

Martin said he had been engaged for many years in anti-trust fights and that his activities in 1915 were a continuation of this work. He said Lamar outlined his own plans to him to fight the munition business and he agreed with him.

POWER EXISTS TO CONTROL SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Adamson, of House Committee on Interstate Commerce, on Wednesday stated that all the power proposed in the Webb Administration Bill authorizing the President to direct preferential shipments of food and other products over common-carrier lines, is already an existing law. The single exception, he said, was the organization of a similar body, which the Webb Bill proposes. Attorney-General Gregory drew the bill under direction of the President, as the President stated to Mr. Webb in a recent letter.

FARE PLEA GOES TO SERVICE BOARD

After the Massachusetts House yesterday refused to admit a petition of the Bay State Street Railway Company asking that it be permitted to charge a 6-cent fare over its entire system, the company filed a petition with the Massachusetts Public Service Commission requesting that the commission reconsider its decree of Aug. 31, 1916, whereby it allowed the company to increase its fares on certain lines but not on all. The commission directed in that decree that the company should not present a further petition regarding rates until one year had elapsed. The Bay State company says in its petition to the Public Service Commission that "conditions have so changed as to require this company to increase its passenger fares without waiting for the expiration of one year."

SOLDIER GRADUATES MISS COMMENCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

RENO, Nev.—Commencement exercises of the University of Nevada were held on Wednesday. The occasion was colored and touched by the shadow of war, many graduates being absent on military service. The commencement address on "The Patriotism of Today" was delivered by Dr. Frank Lockwood, professor of English in the University of Arizona. He discussed the importance of the right sort of preparedness and emphasized the necessity of the United States as a Nation abjuring the use of liquor if the utmost efficiency was to be obtained, and that American ideals can only be preserved by the patriotic participation of honest citizens in civil and political life.

NAVY PERSONNEL 100,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The existing authorized strength of the Navy is now 100,657, including all auxiliary forces, but the bill just passed by both House and Senate puts it up to 150,000. The total enlisted strength of the Navy was only 63,140 on April 2, when the President delivered his war message to Congress.

UNITED ACTION IN WAR IS URGED

Secretary Redfield Calls on Manufacturers to Work With Their Men—Armies Needed in Field, Factory and Farm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Secretary of Commerce Redfield told the National Association of Manufacturers Wednesday, in reply to the criticism that comes from some quarters that the Government should act with greater speed in its prosecution of the war, that there would be no lack of action when action became lawful, and that there was no lack of action today within existing law and power. For obvious reasons, he said, much if not most of this action could not be shouted from the housetops.

Secretary Redfield urged employers of labor to work together with their men during the war. It was no time "to rock the boat" of industrial relations.

"It is a time when differences should be laid aside and all American men should pull together with the one thought to make the power of the Nation so felt in the world that men and women and children and small nations and large ones may live henceforth unmolested by autocratic power. Therefore, I urge upon the manufacturers of the country the great fine privilege of human leadership. You are in touch with men and with the power of men to produce and to save. Their savings are needed, their production is needed, the nation's cause is in your hands. You, your leaders, have it in your power by self-forgetfulness and by far vision to lead the mighty forces you guide in such wise as to guarantee the result. In practice, therefore, there should now be no disturbances of labor standards, no altered hours. Let these things rest till the Nation itself calls. Keep the standards of living untouched and the standard of friendly leadership upheld."

"No arbitrary rule can be laid down, but broadly speaking, the nation will need what I have called the three armies of the field, the factory and the farm. If either of these were seriously depleted, the nation's cause would tremble. It is easy to see that a man on a farm with dependent children would find his present duty using that farm as a national food-producing asset. So a workman with a family in a shop producing anything the nation may, in this emergency require, would for the present find his duty there. In a third case, a young man without dependents, whose work can be left without directly injuring production of food or goods, would find his duty at the front. Between these obvious examples lie all shades of circumstances. The Selective Draft Law, however, assumes all are willing to do their share."

"We enter the war to see it through to the end," he said, "whenever that end shall be and whatever we may be called upon to give to bring about that end. We enter it with no delusions as to the power or the ability of our enemy. We mean to exert ourselves as if the task were ours alone to do. Slow to enter the fight, we purpose to be equally slow to leave it until the high ideal with which we entered it shall be wrought into living fact."

Secretary Redfield bade all remember that even the \$7,000,000,000 authorized might be far sufficient for the war. Progress made toward getting the first \$2,000,000,000 was gratifying, but the only safety lay in earnest continuous effort. "Encourage children and labor to cultivate gardens and farms," he urged. "Arrange annual repairs so as to permit workers to engage in the harvest. Let land about shops be used and let time be permitted so far as may be for its use."

TIN CANS ONLY FOR PERISHABLE GOODS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Can Committee, composed of the plate makers, can manufacturers, canners and Government officials, has ordered that no more tin cans be supplied to packers of canned beans and soups. The interests represented on the committee virtually control the entire tin and can supplies. It has decided that owing to the shortage of tin cans shall be used only by packers of perishables.

Bean and soup canners refused to accept its latest orders, claiming it meant ruin for them, but the committee believes the orders can be enforced by abrogating contracts for supplying cans to the packers. The order will be effective for 60 days or perhaps longer.

AID ASKED TO CHECK EXODUS OF NEGROES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Resolutions adopted Wednesday by the Georgia Council of Defense, asking the Government to intercede to stop the exodus of Negroes from Georgia, have been addressed to the Secretaries of Agriculture and of Labor. From either or both of these departments relief is expected to come.

Prof. S. V. Sanford of the University of Georgia offered a resolution calling upon the Federal Government to use its secret service men to detect labor agents who are inducing Negroes to go North.

MESSAGE TO RUSSIAN WORKMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London, England Bureau.

LONDON, England.—The executive of the Royal Arsenal Shop Stewards Committee at Woolwich, as mentioned

in cable dispatches from The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau, have forwarded a resolution to the president of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies in Petrograd with the request that it may be sent to their fellow workmen at the Petrograd gun factory and cartridge factory. The English workmen greet the Russian workmen as "Comrades" and say that now that the Russians have overthrown autocracy, victory is certain. The resolution goes on, "Let us all work hard to help our brothers in the trenches. Their sacrifices are greater than ours," and concludes with the words, "Long live free Russia, who has risen in her might finally to free peoples still enslaved."

WOMEN'S CLUBS ASKED TO HELP PREVENT WASTE

Official of Federation Appeals to Members to Conserve and Aid Production of Food

DENVER, Col.—"Food conservation," says Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman, chairman of the conservation department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, "is a duty which every citizen owes to the country—'a dictate of patriotism which,' in the words of the President, 'no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.' Half of this responsibility lies with the women of the nation. We can help to increase production. We can dry, can and conserve food products. We can largely control household waste. We can set the example of intelligent economy. We can adjust our lives to the General Federation pledge: 'I will use only those amounts of food required. I will endeavor to control the waste in all kinds of materials in the household and to live simply. I will begin now.'"

"And this work must be done in addition to good works to which we are already pledged, not at their expense. It is an added service at the expense of our ease and leisure time and luxuries. Local interests, home charities and regular duties we owe to society must not suffer. To neglect these is to defeat the whole plan of patriotic service. We must feed ourselves and our allies till normal conditions return. The vital thing of the moment in food production is to get started in time and on a sound basis. Begin work now and begin it right."

COAL INVESTIGATION IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A movement to get at the truth of the coal situation in regard to excessive prices and an alleged shortage was begun in this city when Frank F. Mathers, president of the Atlantic Fuel Company, appeared before Francis Fisher Kane, United States District Attorney, to explain why he had caused advertisements to be displayed in street cars pointing to an estimated shortage of 12,000,000 tons of coal. These advertisements were removed from the cars on Monday at the request of Mr. Kane, who explained his action by saying that he did not believe the statement was justified, and that at the present time it was "unpatriotic."

After his interview with Mr. Mathers, the District Attorney expressed himself as still "unconvinced" that there is any shortage. It is Mr. Kane's intention to make a sweeping investigation of the whole subject and to that end he will invite the Federal Trade Commission to sit with him here soon.

TURKISH REFUGEES REACH SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bern, Switzerland Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department is in receipt of a telegram from Bern, stating the following persons who left Constantinople on May 7 have now arrived in Switzerland: W. L. Stuart, Willa Yale, W. H. Baker, E. Hamilton, E. Case, H. H. Baum, H. C. Woods, A. L. Morgan, M. E. Bredborg, D. M. Mary, C. Halbert, H. Dame, S. S. Gulliver, A. H. Washburn, G. Bratt, E. W. Schlee, L. H. Durst and O. E. Pence.

The following persons who left Constantinople on May 9 have also arrived in Switzerland: Maj. Henry L. Newbold, E. R. Stoeber, R. Durkee, A. B. Goolieb, H. R. Young, W. N. Huterly, L. S. Dreyfus, H. C. Waters, E. M. Yantis, W. W. Peet, Mrs. Peet, C. E. Estes, Mrs. Estes and child, S. P. Watson, Mrs. Watson and child, S. Dike, Mrs. Dike and two children.

PILGRIM FAIR BILL ADVANCED

Massachusetts Senate Passes Measure for Incorporation of Exposition Company and Issue of \$25,000,000 Stock

Boston will have a national or international exposition in connection with the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth in 1920, according to the provisions of a bill providing for the incorporation of the Pilgrim Exposition Company, which the Massachusetts Senate yesterday afternoon passed to be engrossed. The bill now goes to the House for concurrent action.

This measure authorizes the corporation to issue capital stock to an amount not exceeding \$25,000,000, for the purpose of holding an exposition. Under the provisions of the bill the stockholders of the company shall elect nine directors, and the Governor shall appoint three directors from the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission, which is now making arrangements for the celebration.

The Pilgrim Exposition Company, by the terms of the bill, is to cooperate with the Pilgrim Tercentenary Commission in the preparation of plans for celebration in honor of the early settlers. Tentative plans already formed provide for many improvements of the surroundings of Plymouth Rock and expositions in both Plymouth and Boston.

Without debate, the Senate yesterday substituted a bill to provide that the law prohibiting abuse of the flag shall not apply to newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, certificates, diplomas, warrants, commissions of appointment to office, ornamental pictures, articles of jewelry or correspondence stationery on which is painted, printed or placed the flag, if it is not connected with advertising and not used for advertising purposes. The Senate referred to the next Legislature the resolve for an amendment to the constitution to provide for compulsory compensation insurance for workmen. By a rising vote of 8 to 11, the Senate refused to substitute a bill to authorize cities and towns to borrow money outside their debt limit for fireproofing school buildings.

Western Massachusetts members in the House were successful yesterday afternoon in having passed to a third reading the bill for a \$500,000 State building on the grounds of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in West Springfield by a rising vote of 89 to 25.

Following the recommendation of the House Committee on Ways and Means, the House referred to the next General Court the bill providing for an appropriation of \$60,000 for the State to acquire such land bordering the newly constructed Mohawk Trail Highway in western Massachusetts as may be necessary to preserve the trees and slopes.

The bill for an appropriation of \$100,000 to develop State land and flats in East Boston and South Boston was ordered to a third reading. In the House yesterday, the Committee on Public Lighting reported a bill to allow the Bay State Railway Company to sell electrical power to the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation in order that the latter may increase its shipbuilding capacity.

CUBAN REBELS WARNED

HAVANA, Cuba.—The United States Government, calling the attention of the Cuban people to the two great obligations, military and economic, involved in the entrance of Cuba and the United States into the war, has issued a warning against interference with the sugar production which will be considered "a hostile act" and declares that unless all those under arms against the Government of Cuba return immediately to their allegiance, the United States may find it necessary to deal with them as enemies.

CAMPAIGN FOR FOOD ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Edinburgh, Scotland Bureau. EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Lord Strathclyde was the principal speaker at a meeting recently held at Dumbarton in support of the campaign for economy in food. There was, he said, undoubtedly need for strict economy on the part of everyone; all waste must be eliminated and there should be a general diminution in the consumption of the staple articles of food. It would be no remedy, even if it were possible to bring such a change about.

for the mass of people to abandon the staple articles of food in favor of substitutes, as this would only result in a shortage of substitutes, but the well-to-do people might and should make a large use of substitutes. In addition to this, local bodies should endeavor to bring home to the people the need of economy in food. The most effective method of avoiding waste in the larger communities was, beyond question, to be found in the cooperative kitchen. It was possible, though he did not believe it would happen, that a resort might have to be made to compulsory methods in the shape of food tickets. He was, however, convinced that every effort should be made to show people the great disadvantage of compulsion. He urged strict and honorable compliance with the directions of the Food Controller, who possessed, in his department, knowledge of the situation which was not shared by the community at large.

NEEDED SEED POTATOES FOUND IN STOREHOUSES

Mayor of Portland, Ore., Discovers That More Than 80,000 Sacks Are Being Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland, Ore. Bureau.

PORTLAND, Ore.—That more than 80,000 sacks of potatoes are being held by speculators in Portland storage houses is the statement of Mayor Albee after private investigation. In talking to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the Mayor said he considered the high price of seedling potatoes a crime, for every sack in storage meant many sacks in the fall.

He began to investigate the high cost for himself and when he found that he was refused admittance to storage houses he wished to know why and went to the county assessor's office where he learned that 81,000 sacks of potatoes had been assessed on March 1.

Under existing laws at that time the health department had authority to enter storage houses but no penalty was attached for the one who refused to allow such entrance. To remedy this the council unanimously passed an emergency act on April 27 fixing a penalty and immediately the health department began a survey of stored potatoes as well as other foodstuffs. No results are as yet obtainable.

LAWSON CATTLE SALE ENLARGES SEED FUND

Thomas W. Lawson's herd of Jersey cattle which he presented to the city of Boston to be auctioned off in Boston Common yesterday afternoon to raise a fund for the purchase of seeds for the home gardens of the citizens brought \$7115. Edward W. Foye, the city of Boston's official auctioneer, conducted the sale on noon until 2:30 because of the size of the crowd surrounding the auctioneer's stand. The highest price paid yesterday was \$320 for one of the Lawson cows. Among the purchasers of the Lawson stock were S. H. Roberts of 77 Franklin Street, Edward J. Sampson, H. G. Burns of Milford, Dr. Edward F. Gleason of Beacon Street, B. Currie of Durham, N. H.; R. J. Littlefield of North Scituate, Mrs. C. A. Berges of Barre, James E. Burke of Lexington, who was awarded five heifers, and Thomas G. Washburn.

FORUMS PLAN FOR CONGRESS

Delegates From New England Organizations to Discuss Problems at Meeting to Be Held in Norwood, Mass., May 25

New England Congress of Forums is to hold its first annual meeting Friday, May 25, in Norwood, Mass., where the visiting members will be the guests of the Norwood Forum, the Norwood Civic Association and the Norwood Board of Trade. Every one interested in the forum movement is invited to attend, though only accredited delegates from New England forums will be entitled to vote.

The forenoon will be given over to a business session beginning at 10 o'clock. Questions to be debated include the adoption of the proposed slogan, "Let There Be Light," time and place of next meeting, the Open Forum Speakers Bureau, development of the Open Forum Song Book, school of forum leaders, forum extension work, and the field of forum work in State institutions, rural communities, training camps, colleges, etc. The speakers will be Dr. C. S. Millet of Brockton, and Willis B. Hall of Portland, Me.

In the afternoon, beginning at 2 p. m., there will be addresses as follows: "Budget Making and Budget Raising," Harold Marshall, Melrose, and Miss Mary C. Crawford, Boston; "Community Singing," Thomas W. Surette, Concord, Mass., with singing by the audience; "Democratic Forum Management," Miss Frances Stern, Boston; "The Forum and the Y. M. C. A.," Walter S. Dillon, Manchester, N. H.; "The Forum and the Foreigner," Leonard E. Bennink, Lawrence; "The Forum and the Community," Prof. Clarence B. Skinner, Medford.

At the evening session, opening with a dinner at 6 o'clock, F. I. Brown of Newton will be the master of ceremonies. Reports of the Open Forum National Council meetings at Chicago will be given by Carlton Winslow, Miss Mary C. Crawford, William Horton Foster, James P. Roberts, George W. Coleman. Richard Wood Cone will give a reading from Patrick Henry's liberty speech. Brief addresses will follow on "Helping a Community to Find Itself," by George F. Willett, Norwood; "A Young Forum in an Old Center," Austin H. Pittz, Norwood; "Summary of the Day," Harold Marshall. All meetings will be held in the rooms of the Norwood Civic Association.

GENERAL WOOD TO INSPECT CAMP SITES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who took charge of the Southeastern Department of the United States Army here on Tuesday, goes to Atlanta on Friday to inspect Ft. McPherson. A concentration camp for the Southeastern Department, in which a total of 489,800 men are to be raised, will be located either there or at Augusta or Columbia, according to tentative plans. The Army chief will visit Oglethorpe and Little Rock, Ark., and will then visit the Florida coast defense before his return to department headquarters here.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

EXAMINATION OF THE LAWS OF SOCIAL LIFE

"Community. A Sociological Study. Being an attempt to set out the Nature and Fundamental Laws of Social Life." By H. M. Maciver, D. Phil., associate professor of political science in the University of Toronto. The Macmillan Company, New York, N. Y. 1917. \$2.75.

Dr. Maciver has entitled this work "Community" because that term expresses more satisfactorily than any other that can be found, the object which social science, as such, is endeavoring to study today. Indeed, community might be likened to a country recently discovered, or rediscovered—and suddenly overrun by explorers—of which therefore it is too early to expect yet a satisfactory map, but of which nevertheless it is understood that only through successive attempts can that desirable result finally be attained. As may naturally be expected, therefore, the major portion of this work treats of what are deemed to be the fundamental laws of social development as the author has found them to be operating.

It is extremely refreshing, and somewhat rare, to find a professor willing to admit that the early conclusions of his studies and researches have diametrically changed and that they were therefore, in his present opinion, wrong. We read: "In an early essay I remarked that there was no definite science of society beyond that contained in such specific studies as economics and politics. That view I now believe to be wholly mistaken."

The introduction, of some 70 pages, which is entitled Book I, is devoted to a consideration of sociological fundamentals, and includes the establishment of clear ideas of "social fact" and "social law"; of the essential distinction between community and an association; and of the relationships which sociology bears to the other sciences, e. g. ethics, psychology, etc. Dr. Maciver is a very brilliant writer. His book is well planned and clearly outlined, and should prove of great value to students of the social sciences. The style is clear, and the points are well made. He has no patience with vague utterances in other writers and evidently has done his best to avoid such in this work and to define his position clearly.

In Book II is presented an analysis of "Community," the "false perspectives" of community being first disposed of. All of these latter may be traced to one main source of sociological error, which is the failure to appreciate the true distinction between "individual" and "social," and the creation, therefore, of false distinctions between them. These "false perspectives" are shown to be the interpretation of society, either as an organism, or as a mental entity, or as greater than the sum of its parts; whereas, society is nothing more than individuals associated and organized, and there is really no conflict between society and the individual. Also, there is no social morality that is not individual morality, and no social mind that is not individual mind. Moreover, properly understood, the interests of the individual are the interests of society, for though there may be oppositions with society, yet these are all only partial. Thus the true solution, in the author's opinion, of this problem, is not that community is "greater mind," but that it is the creation of that activity of men's minds whereby they are incessantly relating themselves to one another. Such a conclusion naturally leads to a discussion of this "activity," and under the title of "common interests" considerable space is devoted thereto.

Dr. Maciver resolves the "structure of society" into a framework of associations coordinated under the association of the State. At the same time, he warns the reader against forming the conclusion that there is a "common will," readily discernible and constantly operative in an unopposed manner. Rather he says: "The results and decisions" of history "are born out of the partially common, partially conflicting interests of many minds." He is careful to distinguish between "associations" and "institutions," his line of thought being that an association is a body of social beings, organized for the sake of some common interest or interest, whereas an institution is an established form of relation between social beings. Thus, for example if we wish to be strict in our thought we shall speak of the family as an association and of marriage as an institution. Thus the association is a living thing while the institution is but a form or means, and, indeed, it is the adjustment of institutions to the demands of life which constitutes the unceasing social problem.

Book III, covering more than half the work, is devoted to the elucidation of the three primary laws of the development of Community. Of these three laws, the first is by far the most important, the others, in fact, being but corollaries or implications of this one law. Indeed, Dr. Maciver describes it as "a key to the whole process of communal development." The first law is defined as follows: "Socialization and individualization are the two sides of a single process," and elsewhere it is amplified in these words: "The differentiation of Community is relative to the growth of personality in social individuals." This law is discussed at considerable length and especially in its relation to the two problems of the coordination of Community, and the unity of the individual, to which it is finally reconciled.

That "Socialization is correlative with Communal Economy" is stated as the second law. It is necessary, however, to recognize that the term "economy" is here used in its widest sense, that is to say, to signify the conservation not alone of values, both material and spiritual, but also the conservation of life, even to the conservation of the personality, for "thus only may the principle which these

changes reveal be called the principle of communal economy." The author sums up the situation in these words: "Intelligence, seeking to save the values which are revealed to it, discovers that in everything the way of economy is the way of Community."

The third law of communal development is given thus: "Socialization is correlative with the control of environment." The thought underlying this law is that men can neither alter their relations to one another without at the same time altering their relations to the whole universe, nor can they fail, in seeking to control to their purposes the world lying outside themselves to widen and deepen at the same time their own social relations. Along the same line we find later the following somewhat interesting remark: "The growth of knowledge is the progressive revelation of this most significant of all truths, that the inner and outer worlds, the world of mind and the world of 'nature,' are in the end one world. 'The mind is organic to the universe,' and cannot function either in isolation from or in opposition to, the rest of it."

As would be expected in a work of this nature there are a number of references to war in its relation to social development. The following is especially noteworthy: "Militarism has been the enemy of modern social development, and, on the other hand, all social development makes militarism more evil. If we cannot overcome militarism, in all we do to build a greater civilization we are preparing greater offerings to the powers of destruction. The terrible irony of war now points the lesson."

This book is one that can be unhesitatingly recommended to anyone who is engaged in the studies of sociology or political economy. The scope covered is wide, and the author writes as a master of his subject.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—In "Tricks of the Trade," published by Martin Secker, J. C. Squire provides some excellent examples of the art of parody, which he describes as "a not wholly admirable art." One imagines that his readers will be unanimous in their opinion that his parodies of H. G. Wells and Sir Henry Newbolt are wholly admirable efforts at depicting the gifts as well as the peculiarities of these writers. In dealing with writers of bygone generations Mr. Squire is no less happy, and his translations from one style to another are notable for their deftness.

To the numerous works describing Oxford, Dorothea Hamilton Fyfe has contributed yet another volume which Wells, Gardner & Co. have added to their "Treasure-House" series. The volume, which is entitled "Oxford," is illustrated by L. Russell Conway.

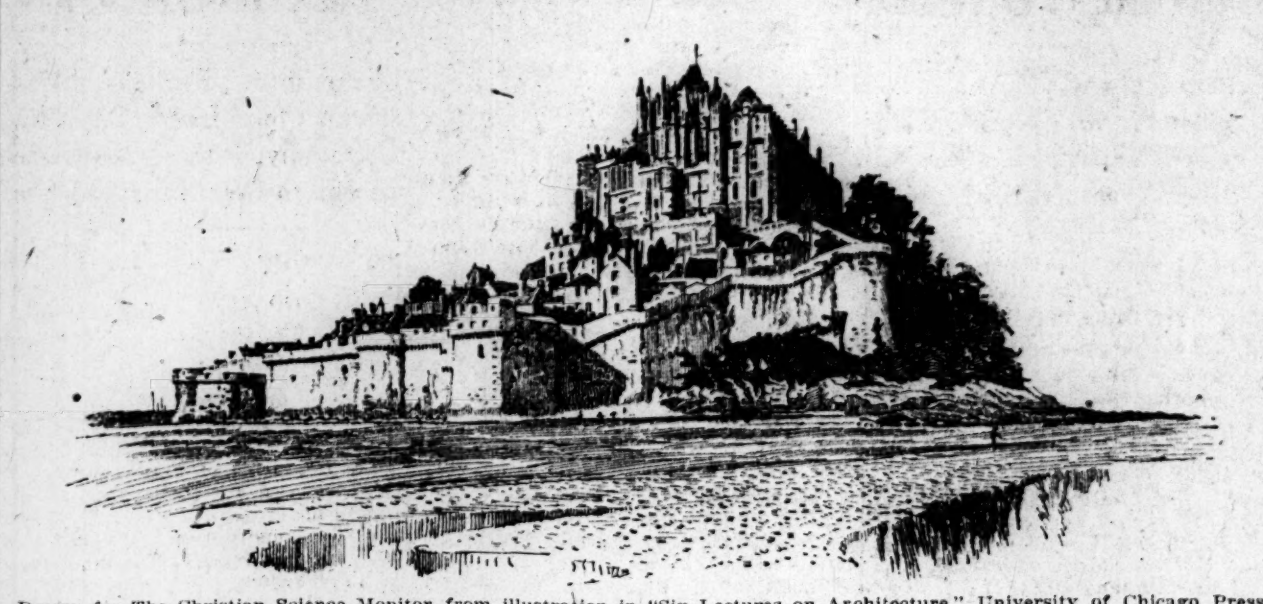
Most works on grammar are so pedantic as to be a curse to the young and to come perilously near to the creation of distaste for composition. T. G. Tucker and R. S. Wallace, who are responsible for a volume entitled "English Grammar; Descriptive and Historical," which has been issued by the Cambridge University Press, combine with their undoubted scholarship sufficient imagination to avoid some of the dry-as-dust pitfalls of most grammarians. Special features of the work are the historical chapters, and that on "Some of the Awkwardnesses of the English Language," which are a trial to most of us in our school days, and continue to trouble some of us long after we have left those times behind.

One of the 45 copies, printed for private distribution, of Robert Louis Stevenson's memoirs of himself, was sold recently in London for £12. It is a quarto printed from the original MS. A first edition of the "New Arabian Nights," which also changed hands four times the sum is a curiosity for its defects. It not only has two leaves missing, but in the imprint on one page is a full stop after the word "and."

Dr. H. B. Guppy, who is one of the greatest authorities upon the dispersal of plant life, has issued through Williams & Norgate an exhaustive treatise upon "Plants, Seeds and Currents in the West Indies and Azores." This volume contains the records of investigations and labors spread over a period of 30 years. The West Indian seed-drift which is carried along by the Gulf Stream, is scattered by it in the course of its wanderings upon the western coasts of Europe, including the Cornish shores. What investigators formerly tried to account for by various hypotheses, such as "multiple origins" or land bridges, is now put down to a process foreshadowed by Sir Joseph Hooker, that of "centrifugal dispersion" from the north. In Dr. Guppy's words, "We are not concerned with the north polar regions as an evolutionary center, but as the great mixing ground through the ages of the plants of the eastern and western hemispheres." For the dispersal of plant life the combined action of birds, wind and sea currents is doubtless chiefly responsible.

In "Une Mission Diplomatique en Pologne au XVIIe Siècle," published in Paris by Champion, Anne-Marie Gasztoiw deals with an episode in history, that of Pierre Bonzi's mission to Poland in the years 1665-1667.

A series of articles under the heading of "Monthly Walks," which appeared originally in the Parents' Review, has now been collected and published in book form by Wadsworth & Co., under the title "The Changing Year." In these pages Miss Haines gives a great deal of information about plant and bird life which is useful to teachers as well as attractive to the young readers for whom it is also intended.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from illustration in "Six Lectures on Architecture," University of Chicago Press, publishers.

Mont-Saint-Michel

DIVERGENT VIEWS OF ARCHITECTURE

"Six Lectures on Architecture." By Ralph Adams Cram, Thomas Hastings and Claude Bragdon. The Scammon lectures for 1915, published for the Art Institute of Chicago by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago. \$2.

School politics, always well meant from pedagogical viewpoints, are not always entirely intelligent from practical viewpoints.

In the form of a book of six lectures on architecture given to art students, we find evidence of a new and promising kind of breadth on the part of the Art Institute of Chicago, and evidence as well of a recognition of the place of architecture among the fine arts. Through the Scammon bequest, six lectures on architecture were arranged—lectures no less excellent in their substance than in their intent. That lectures on architecture should be delivered to a non-architectural audience is in itself a fact of great significance and promise, and a matter so greatly to the credit of those who arranged them that one must needs hesitate sincerely in making a criticism even of a palpably constructive sort.

Doubtless moved by a desire to present to the students, in six lectures by three architects, a view of architecture as consistent as possible, three architects were selected as representative of three widely divergent—even opposed—schools of architectural thought and conviction. "The Beginning of Gothic Art" and "The Culmination of Gothic Art" were the lectures given by Ralph Adams Cram, too widely known for introduction as a great architectural propagandist of medieval ideals.

The two lectures following, "Principles of Architectural Composition" and "Modern Architecture," were given by Thomas Hastings, an admirably typical and distinctly able architect of classic or beaux-arts persuasion, with ideals essentially alien to the medieval conception of art and architecture.

The two lectures concluding the series of six, "Organic Architecture" and "The Language of Form," were given by Claude Bragdon, a self-avowed "secessionist" from all stylistic schools of architecture—Gothic, Classic, Beaux-Arts or Renaissance.

If we are to presuppose the existence of some broad and fundamental architectural convictions on the part of the student listeners to these lectures, the diversity of this "trilogy" of architectural ideals might be inconsequential, and certainly would not be confusing. While it is true that the six lectures dealing with Gothic, classic (or academic) and "modernist" ideals all dealt with "architecture," it is equally true that a great lecture on "architecture" might have been made to deal with all three of the diverse ideals.

In other words, a lay audience had need of a seventh lecture, perhaps, which would have correlated and unified the three opposed architectural schools which successively presented their briefs, each saying: "This is architecture." The students might well have asked, after the series had been completed, "What, or which of these three men is right—which one has told us what architecture truly is?"

Architecture is not any one thing, or even any one group of things. It is a vast correlation and coordination of many groups of many things. The reason, perhaps, why architecture has so long merited its picturesque appellation as "the unknown art," may be found in the fact that unrelated parts of it have been studied under the impression that a study was being made of the whole. Architecture, however, cannot be comprehended in installments, and is too great to be studied in miniature. Above all, its fundamentals must be dissociated from its forms, in much the same way that we instinctively dissociate a writer's thoughts from the words which he uses to express them.

It is a little unfortunate, then, for any lay student to be given two or more architectural doctrines of opposed natures, with no impartial interpreter at hand to show him exactly what part each doctrine plays in the great whole. Let us, however, review a few of such of the observations of the three lecturers as may hold interest for the general reader, and forget, for the moment, the necessary correlation indicated in the foregoing paragraphs.

In Mr. Cram we have the architect-scholar—a man who knows his work, and who can say things of such sig-

THE RELATIONS OF WAR AND LITERATURE

"La Littérature et la Guerre." Paul Adam, Georges Crès et Cie, éditeurs, Paris.

The first chapter of M. Adam's little book "La Littérature et la Guerre" states the thesis of which the remainder is the illustration. In these 130-odd pages M. Adam has performed a literary tour de force. Moved by an idea he outlines his vision in bold rapid strokes. He reviews the centuries and reads their riddle. War—and this is M. Adam's thesis—has traced lines of demarcation dividing Western civilization in eras. These cataclysms are invariably followed by a different order of thought. Intellectual currents are either broken or are deviated from their course.

War sets a new standard of values. M. Adam's first illustration is the obvious one of the gulf set between the classical world and the Byzantine medieval period by the invasion of the Asiatic hordes. War, he continues, is itself an effect of which literature, the written word, is the cause. Literature has created a world, he says of the pervading and permeating influence of ecclesiastical mythology which followed on the Early Christian period, and he points to the "Chanson de Roland" and the epic and mystical literature of feudal society as the forerunners of the Crusades.

The failure of the Crusades in its turn produced that individualism and self-analysis which found expression in the "Chanson de Renart." The turbulent thought of this period produces the comic symptom of the brawls in the Rue du Foulard between the "nations" of Paris University. Increasing freedom of thought leads to freedom of speech: the communes obtain their privileges and show their mettle at Bouvines, where Renart gets the better of the Eagle. The era of the church has closed and that of the communes has begun. A people whom commune and university have made conscious of their individuality, fitly and ideally expressed in the Maid of Orleans, contest and reject English supremacy in Aquitaine. The Hundred Years War and the Fall of Constantinople usher in the Renaissance.

The Americas are discovered; arts and erudition flourish; Montaigne writes his Essays, and La Boétie contributes his preface to the Droits de l'Homme in "La Servitude Volontaire."

The humanism of the Renaissance leads to the study of original texts, an Augustinian monk in Rome is the convert of Savonarola; Luther attacks the Papacy and the wars of religion profoundly alter the consciousness of Europe. The fight for independence of thought leads to the freedom of the citizen, the theme of Rousseau and Voltaire. The era of the Renaissance has made way for that of the encyclopedia, the spirit of which is first felt in America. Lafayette returns to France bearing the revolutionary torch and it is seized from him by Danton. Robespierre, . . . France is invaded. Louis XVI executed for the crime of lèse-patrie, Bonaparte lands at Toulon and the great wars of the Revolution and the First Empire convulse Europe. In 1815 is born the era of nations. Chateaubriand, Stendhal, Vigny, Balzac, Hugo and Lamartine contribute a fresh chapter to the history of literature. Lamartine organizes a Republic.

It is a breathless experience to follow M. Adam in this lightning evocation of history from the earliest days of Gaul to those of modern France. The impression is much like that given by the development of a "story of Empire" film at the cinema with the added enjoyment of language, of the French language as it is written by such a master as M. Paul Adam. On second thoughts, for this book has the merit of stimulating thought, one becomes very well aware that this idea of the interdependence of world disturbances and of the march of thought has been developed by a Frenchman of a certain school, a fact made particularly evident by his amusing estimation of the Reformation. The question also arises as to whether the highest manifestations of this power of thought to mold history were not found at higher altitudes than are touched upon by M. Adam.

As to the present world cataclysm, M. Adam is of the opinion that it will end the era of nations. And what then? he asks. The answer must be sought for in literature, and he is not deeply hopes that the search may not be retrogressive, but truly, nobly, broadly progressive. The era which is about to open is that of civilization. Asia and Africa will be the field of its operations, for the work begun by the Egyptians, the Phoenicians, the Greeks and the Romans will be continued. The forerunners of this development of the world's intellectual

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life, M. Adam finds in Flaubert, who, in his "Salammbô" and his "Tentation de Saint Antoine" has with the torch of his genius awakened Africa's strange and gorgeous past; in Pierre Loti, in Ernest Renan, in Claude Farrère, and in the authors of "La Légende des Siècles," "Germinal," "Guerre et Paix." In glancing at the history of the last decade, he gives the palm for clearheadedness not to the politicians, conductors of the affairs of State, but to the men of letters. What intelligent Frenchman, he asks, cannot but regret that from 1860 to 1880 his country should have been governed by Rother, Ollivier and Gambetta instead of by Michelet, Taine, Renan and Albert Sorel?

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The sale of the "Collectanea Napoleonica," which took place in the autumn, was entrusted appropriately to Messrs. Hodgson & Co., a firm which was holding book sales over a century ago; during the period in fact of that European struggle of which the center was the man whom the Broadley collection was intended to illustrate. Of libraries which deal with the Napoleonic era, A. M. Broadley's was one of the most comprehensive latterly in existence, though it was not so extensive as the remarkable Lacon collection, the dispersal of which a few years ago in New York many Americans will recall.

The great feature of the Broadley collection was the grangerized "Life of Napoleon I." The extent of Broadley's labors, the hours devoted to research, will be realized from the fact that during the years 1903-5, Broadley was collecting state documents, autograph letters, portraits, views, water-color drawings, maps, plans, broadsides, popular songs, caricatures, etc., not only English and French, but German, Russian, Spanish and Dutch also, for the purpose of expanding Dr. Holland Rose's "The Life of Napoleon I" and "The Last Phase," by Lord Houghton. This remarkable extra-illustrated edition, when completed, ran into 23 folio volumes containing over 6000 contemporary documents.

As a matter of fact the grangerized edition of "The Life of Napoleon I" is remarkable more for the exhaustive character of the collection of documents as a whole than for their intrinsic value or importance. A few certainly can be accurately described as valuable and important, but to the historian as well as to the collector, the chief interest lies in the extensive and catholic range of the documents and more especially of the autographs, of these autographs Broadley claimed that there is "scarcely a single man or woman of the smallest importance in the great Napoleonic drama whose calligraphy is not to be found in one or other of these 28 volumes." The collection of autographs is of peculiar interest to students of the Napoleonic era, for it contains not only letters and documents signed by the leading generals of the Revolutionary time, both French and English, but a report by Count d'Hunembourg upon "La Légion de la Vistule," to which Napoleon attached a marginal note in his own handwriting; holograph or signed letters from the two Robespierres, Lafayette, Mirabeau, Marat, Barras, Carnot, Danton and Fouché and from pre-revolutionary celebrities such as Montesquieu, Rousseau and Voltaire; and documents signed by Louis XV, Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette.

Rousseau's name calls to mind the new light which Pierre-Maurice Masson has thrown in his book "Rousseau, l'Églogue de Jean-Jacques Rousseau," upon Rousseau's recantation after entering into the hospice of the Spirito Santo at Turin for neophytes. After looking up the dates when Rousseau entered and left the hospice, respectively, he discovered that Rousseau's statement that his recantation took place two months after his arriving there and after a stubborn defense in face of his catechists is false, and that actually he entered the hospice on the 12th of April, 1728, and that his recantation took place on the 21st or 22nd days after. M. Masson discovered these dates on the registers of the hospice. As M. Paul Sunday remarks, in a brilliant review of M. Masson's work, there is nothing astonishing in this inconsistency on the part of the future enemy of intellectualism.

The dispersal of well-known libraries tends to form the nucleus of future collections of similar literature, for the book collector is ever on the lookout for fresh fields; so the amassing of libraries and their dispersal goes on in an unending circle. There is a certain attraction in tracing the wanderings of books, and the difficulties of pursuing them to their new resting places only add zest to the pursuit. Sufficient time has elapsed to give an air of romance to the Napoleonic days, and one can readily imagine that seekers after rare books of this period would be numerous.

Among the volumes in the "Collectanea Napoleonica" referring to the campaigns and lives of Napoleon's generals, some of which were in French and some in English, was one of no small interest at the moment. The "Relation de la Bataille de Marengo," edited by Gen. Alex. Berthier, was formerly in the library of Marshal Ney, to whom it was presented by Napoleon in 1806. At the sale of Marshal Ney's library it was purchased in Paris. This account of the battle of Marengo is the contemporary official narrative published with the authority of Napoleon. The volume contains a letter from Napoleon to General Berthier, which reveals the First Consul's military preparations after an interview on March 13, 1805, with the British Ambassador, who assured Napoleon that his Government desired peace. Napoleon's significant reply on that occasion was, "You must respect

treaties, then; woe to those who do not respect treaties. They shall answer for it to all Europe."

Though not so extensive as the great Lacon collection, the collection which was dispersed a few months ago was remarkably comprehensive of the Napoleonic era. In addition to numerous colored plate books, some of which, including the "British Voyniteer," with the original wrappers, 1799-1806, are rare, the collection included 18 grangerized sets, conspicuous amongst which were "Napoleon in Caricature" and Clarke and McArthur's "Life of Nelson." The latter work was extra-illustrated and extended from two to eight volumes, and included over 200 autographs and signed documents, the most interesting of which is a holograph letter from Nelson to Lord Collingwood, written shortly before Trafalgar, and dated from the "Victory, Oct. 10, 1805, off Cadix." In this letter Nelson expresses his opinion upon the probable movement of Villeneuve's fleet.

AMERICAN NOTES

Present needs of the Government for lumber and Europe's demands following peace are making growers of timber confident that their industry has a bright future, and that persons who know it broadly in all its phases will have a lead such as intelligence always has over ignorance. "Lumber and Its Uses," by R. S. Kellogg, is ranked high as an authority.

The fourth volume of Channing's history of the United States, just issued, deals with the important transition era covered by the years 1789-1813, and is not without its illumination for this era of transformation at the beginning of another century when war in Europe also is forcing upon Washington new precedents and policies.

John Curtis Underwood, whose verse always has been very contemporary and "occasional," is out with a collection of new verse called "War Flames," which is inclusive in its reactions on phases of the war.

Franklin S. Spalding, at one time Protestant Episcopal bishop of Utah, has found a biographer in John Howard Melish, like himself a Socialist and radical ecclesiastic.

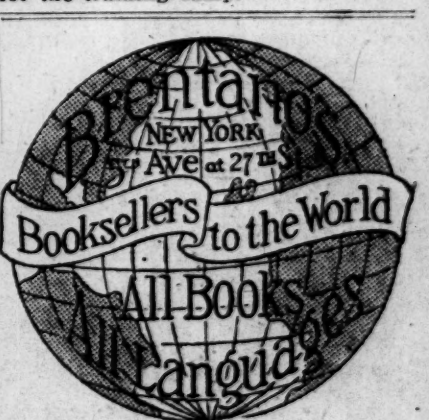
D. Thomas Curtin, the Roxbury, Massachusetts, school teacher who penetrated Germany as a spy and wrote for a London Journal his impressions of the blockaded nation, has found a New York publisher for a book on the coming revolution in Germany, which he calls "The Land of the Deepening Shadow."

The moral and military aspects of the clash in Greece between the Entente Powers and the Greek Government are to be dealt with by Prof. Faxton Ibben in his book, "What Has Happened in Greece."

All libraries of vessels in the United States Navy are to have Meredith Nicholson's "The Proof of the Pudding" added for reading at this epoch-marking time in naval history.

Prof. John Dewey's "Schools of Tomorrow" has sold four large editions and a fifth is printing. It is a provocative book that has to be reckoned with.

"The Altar of Freedom," by Mary Roberts Rhinehart, who has seen the war from the firing line on the west front and who knows whereof she speaks, is likely to have a commanding place in the war literature of the United States as a definition of the point of view of the mother who gladly says "Go" to her son who would volunteer, doing so with eyes open to the possibilities of the lad's departure for the training camp.



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KEEP BUSINESS GOING, THE PLEA

Merchants See Prosperity and Employment for Everybody if Purchasing Is Continued Upon a Normal Scale

Daily it is becoming clearer to leading business men that there is a distinct dividing line between an economy that is adjusted to the times and an indiscriminate curtailment of normal buying. Particularly in connection with food is there need of discriminate buying and elimination of waste. But in connection with buying as a whole, it is generally agreed that purchasing should continue on as nearly a normal scale as possible if the balance of business is to be preserved.

In this connection John Shepard Jr., president of the Shepard Norwell Company, has made the following statement for The Christian Science Monitor:

"We doubtless have ahead of us from two to five years of war, unless internal trouble in Germany develops, and this does not seem to be among the possibilities. With a prolonged war ahead of us, the individual is asking the natural question of how to conduct himself, particularly with reference to expenditures.

"At the present time, there has been a lull in retail business throughout the country. This is due to the natural economic halt in business which results when a country enters a war. But this natural depression in business which we are now experiencing in the United States today is being increased through the good-intentioned but ill-advised proposals regarding expenditures which are coming from prominent people, and such ideas are being spread broadcast throughout the country.

"Nothing but good times should exist during the next five years. There is more money in the country than ever before, and more than in any other country at any time. The immense amount of military equipment that must be procured by our Government, and for our allies, will practically all be procured here in this country. Vast sums of money will be expended; but the huge expenditure of money will be of no use unless it is kept in circulation.

"Every person should spend as he has always spent, according to his means. To those who have heretofore bought luxuries, I say, 'Continue to buy luxuries,' and let this advice apply also to expenditures for food. The man is a patriot, who, having been accustomed to luxuries, and who can well afford them, continues to purchase them, and leaves the necessities for others. For instance, the wealthy man accustomed to buying lobster should continue to enjoy this luxury, even though it costs 70 cents a pound. In this way, in a measure, he can do his part, and not consume as large a share of the staples as heretofore.

"The same applies to the man who spends money for diamonds that he can afford; for decorations for his home, etc., as he is spending money where it will do good. He is injuring no one. He that hoards or restricts his purchases unnecessarily, is damaging others.

"Persons conversant with the facts must be astonished with our lack of preparedness, after all the effort that has been made to obtain action. Up to last month the Government had no official specifications for motor ambulances. The only ones were those for a horse-drawn vehicle adopted in 1907. Money voted by Congress to buy rifles has not yet been used, except in a very small way. A number of submarines offered this country were taken 'under consideration.' Recently six of them were sold to a foreign power, and our Government is still thinking whether it will purchase the remaining four.

"One member of the Cabinet made the remark that he would not influence farmers to increase their crops for fear there would be an over-production, and even more recently he has hysterically announced that we should 'economize.' 'Wear our old clothes and old shoes.' Buy nothing that we do not have to buy.' And this latter thought, if carried out, would mean hundreds of thousands of now happy workers out of employment. It is such want of thought and preparedness that will lengthen the period of war. It would seem important that we now insist that men capable of filling important, active positions in the Government, be selected."

Mr. Shepard's arguments regarding the continued purchase of luxuries by those who can afford them are echoed by a Boston art dealer, who declares that prosperity can only be maintained by normal buying. Wealth is made by the rapid circulation of money. The man who can afford to purchase several suits of clothes at a time should continue to do so. By just so much buying he makes business better and makes it possible for some small income man to buy new clothes, this dealer argues.

These sentiments are generally echoed among the large dealers, though a few of them are undecided just what course to pursue. Of late there has been a growing sentiment that the best way to keep conditions normal is for the dealers to continue normal in their attitude, particularly in the case of their advertising. One large department store, indeed, reprints part of John Wanamaker's plea for business as usual, and also gives free floor space to a woman's organization which is conducting public thrift exemplifications in the matter of both food and clothing.

sending broadcast contains the following arguments:

"Our country prosperous can pay our war costs, as they come, and have enough left over to aid our allies.

"Our country prosperous, with business halting, money hoarded, through fear or false economy, will be hard pressed to keep food on the table and clothing on the back."

"Keep business going is a patriotic slogan. Keep money in circulation. Keep employment for everybody. Keep wages good. Keep on making money that we may have money to spend for war sacrifices."

"The worst thing that could happen to the world these days would be a business depression in our United States."

"War in itself does not cause business depression."

"The billions of dollars of money to be expended in war preparations will be put into circulation in our own country, and this in itself will create new wealth for use in the world-struggle for humanity."

"Patriotic economy means the elimination of waste and extravagance. It means the conservation of our food products, our natural wealth, our health, our energies, our labor, our very lives. It means putting more efficiency in everything we do so that each unit of money, energy and intelligence may accomplish the utmost."

"Patriotic economy does not mean the lowering of America's standard of living."

"Cities and communities must go on with their civic improvements. Road building and public works must never stop. Factories be kept going to their full capacity. Labor must be employed. Homes must be kept up. Merchandise must be produced, distributed and used."

"War duties and war expenditures must be in addition to peace duties and peace expenditures. The more money we spend the more we will have in our pockets to spend. Money creates money."

"The income tax we pay will not be a tax on prosperity, but a spur to prosperity. Every dollar that the individual pays out will come back to him with interest in the general prosperity of the people."

SENHOR COSTA'S VISIT TO MADRID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MADRID, Spain—Senhor Costa, the Portuguese Minister of Finance, visited the Spanish court at Madrid, recently, on his way to Paris. Although this visit was possibly not of an official character, it may be remembered that as early as last summer a visit from this prominent statesman was considered probable, when the question of furthering harmonious relations between the two countries, by the holding of conferences, etc., was discussed. During his visit to the Spanish capital many long and undoubtedly interesting conferences were held.

In writing of this event, the Correspondencia de Espana points out that Senhor Afonso Costa, who has undertaken this visit of courtesy, or cordial foresight, is an accomplished orator, and leader of the party supporting the new Republican institutions in Portugal. He is, it continues, the man most prominent in its politics at the present time, and the reformer who most clearly expresses the public viewpoint; hence his authority, and the assurance that he does not speak in his own name, but in the name of the entire Portuguese Nation.

The same paper further states that notwithstanding certain opinions to the contrary, Portugal has entered upon a period of order and reconstruction and is on the eve of unquestionable prosperity. Her participation in the war, by the clinching of old alliances and the winning of new patronage, has, it asserts, assured her future.

The Correspondencia de Espana hopes that this visit of Senhor Costa, and the conferences, will have practical results, and adds that, for the present, it will help to dissipate an old and absurd misunderstanding between two countries, so closely connected, geographically, yet in ideas and sentiments so widely apart. It will also, it thinks, help to correct certain false views which have led to silent hostility, and to dispel a reciprocal ignorance that creates and foments mistakes, all of which, on both sides, it says, should be condemned and rejected.

In the opinion of this paper a loyal union should be advocated, with a good grace, between the Portuguese and Spanish people. It should be founded upon mutual appreciation and a reciprocal assistance that would lead to commercial treaties capable of prudently and securely harmonizing the economical interests of the two countries.

LOWER LICENSE DUTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Bonar Law, recently received a deputation representing the license holders of the United Kingdom. The deputation submitted reasons why they considered that in view of the restrictions imposed by the Government on the sale of liquor there should be a reduction in the license duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that a case had been made out for a reduction, but said that he could not say what relief would be given to the trade until he had fully considered all the circumstances.

ENGINEERING TO BE TAUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—The faculty of Georgia Tech on Wednesday announced that it had adopted a plan for engineering as a required study for all men who register for a professional engineering course. "Military" and bridge building will be stressed. The students at Tech are also given military drill.

END TO GAMBLING IN GRAIN IS URGED

Former President of Boston Chamber of Commerce Condemns Sale by Parties Who Own None of the Product

"Short sales by parties who own no grain are a gamble pure and simple, merely recording the bet of the seller as to the price wheat will sell at. The 'covering'—buying back—of these 'short sales,' often after the gamblers find themselves in a trap, is a leading cause of the wild upward swings and incessant fluctuations in the wheat, corn and other grain markets," declared Bernard J. Rothwell, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and now president of the Bay State Milling Company, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Rothwell on Saturday night appealed by telegram to the President of the United States, Attorney-General and Secretary of Agriculture to halt the gambling in wheat. He was intensely interested in the debate in the United States Senate, where dealing in futures in wheat was denounced as "food piracy."

"I sincerely hope that Congress will very soon enact effective legislation for the suppression of this unjustifiable gambling," said Mr. Rothwell. "The price of flour changes 5 cents a barrel for the change of a cent a bushel in the price of wheat."

"We have been changing our prices, often half a dozen times a day, for nearly a year. We have had to quit making open prices and when prices are made, at times we have had to telegraph even to New York 'subject to confirmation.'"

"Operating the grain markets of the country as they have been operated within the last year is gambling with the vital resources of the nation. We are not fairly in this war yet and we must be careful. Your troubles begin with the price of a loaf of bread. The first complaint of the mob is that it is being robbed of bread."

"The population of this country has become of a more excitable nature as it has changed. The people, many of them, are not in touch with the real situation so that one cannot explain to them the facts as they are. Thousands do not speak the English language here in New England and thousands of others speak it very imperfectly. Lacking this knowledge how are you going to explain the situation to them?"

"Some men say that there must be gambling to move the new crop. That is not so. There must be exchanges to move the grain crops. But the exchanges must be under strict regulation. Any man who operates in wheat or other grain without actual connection with the business either as producer, manufacturer or distributor is a gambler. What else is he?"

"The remedy is to put a stop to this gambling, to this buying of something that is still in the ground and which will not be grain on the market for months to come. The grain exchanges must be reformed from within, they will not reform from without. They have legitimate functions to perform. The buying and selling of actual grain is their business."

"That grain exchanges are necessary for economic distribution of the crops, is unquestioned, but that the successful marketing of the crops depends upon, or is benefited by, the torrent of speculation incessantly pouring into Chicago and other large speculative grain markets from every town of any considerable size, and from every city from Bangor, Me., to San Francisco, Cal., and from Grand Forks, N. D., to the Gulf of Mexico is not a reasonable proposition."

"The wild speculation by gamblers, large and small, who have no connection, even remotely, with the production, milling, distribution or export of grain or its products, is one of the most serious evils affecting legitimate operations of those who are connected with the trade as well as the cause of unwarranted increase in cost to the consumer."

"It cannot be asserted reasonably that the value of grain, affected by the law of supply and demand, varies from minute to minute through-

out every business day, and varies radically. The pendulum of value swings backward and forward several times within a few hours across a range of 10 cents, 15 cents, or even 25 cents per bushel, so that the miller, the distributor or the exporter cannot safely make any offers of their commodity, as they cannot tell within the above range—or, say the equivalent of from 50 cents to \$1.25 a barrel—what the actual cost of production will be 10 minutes after their offer has been telegraphed or cabled."

Mr. Rothwell then cited the fluctuations in the grain market last Saturday to illustrate what he meant.

The figures in September wheat which will not be out of the ground for months were on that day \$2.46 per bushel as the highest price and \$2.14, the lowest price, or a range of 32 cents which Mr. Rothwell pronounced "entirely fictitious."

July wheat ranged from \$2.76 down to \$2.46, or 30 cents variation, "also fictitious," according to Mr. Rothwell.

On Friday, May 11, the July wheat ranged from \$2.56 down to \$2.47½ and September wheat from \$2.20½ down to \$2.08.

"There could be no possibility of value of September wheat changing so radically," declared Mr. Rothwell. "There can be no pretense that the incessant fluctuations in either July or September wheat are caused by supply and demand, as the crops will not be harvested for two months in one case and for one in the other."

"I believe the simplest way to restrict this pernicious gambling would be to make it a penal offense for anyone to sell wheat, unless he were the owner of an equivalent amount of actual grain. There should be immediate prohibition of 'short' selling of 'futures.' Identifiable country elevator receipts, or other tangible evidence of ownership of actual grain should be delivered immediately to or held in trust for the buyer; such documents not to be loaned or transferred to any other party except upon resale and endorsement. The ringing out of purely speculative transactions through clearing houses should be abolished."

COTTON WEAVERS' WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MANCHESTER, England—A joint meeting was held recently in Manchester between representatives of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation to consider the application of 200,000 cotton weavers for an advance in wages of 20 per cent in view of the greatly increased cost of living. In refusing the demand the masters pointed out that at present the cotton industry was being carried on under great difficulties. The high level of prices and the restrictions placed upon imports of raw material and export of manufactured goods, they declared, made it practically impossible for work to be carried on at a profit. Many employers, they stated, found it difficult to keep their machinery going, and it was not possible for the trade to stand the burden of increased wages. Both employers and employees, they considered, should make sacrifices to maintain the industry as far as possible. The trade union officials in reply regretted the decisions of the masters, and at the same time announced that they would advise their members to take any steps they thought fit to secure higher wages to meet the increased cost of living.

SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Preparations for growing sugar beet on a large scale in Nottinghamshire are to be undertaken by the British Sugar Beet Growers Society. At a meeting of shareholders Mr. Ernest Jardine, M. P., chairman of the Trent Navigation Company, announced that he had obtained an estate 5600 acres in extent near the river at Newark. Buildings are to be constructed large enough to deal with 1000 tons of beet daily.

BRITISH SHIPPING TRANSFER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LIVERPOOL, England—The shipping firm of Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., recently acquired the interests in the regular Gulf of Mexico trade from J. H. Wilsford & Co., Ltd., and the Gulf Transport Company, together with the steamers Indore and Ikal of 7300 tons and 5434 tons, respectively. The boats were specially built for the trade.

NEGRO EXODUS IS INCREASING

Desire to Earn Higher Wages and for Better Conditions Socially, Presents New Problems to Both South and North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The exodus of Negroes from the South to northern manufacturing points, stronger with in the last month or so, is regarded as likely to increase considerably as the season advances, and to continue throughout the summer. Not more than a quarter of those leaving the South, it is expected, will return. The condition is totally without precedent since reconstruction days. In view of its importance on the development of the Negroes, North and South, and its bearing on the labor markets, The Christian Science Monitor presents herewith reports from several middle western points affected.

As to the situation in Chicago, A. L. Jackson, executive secretary of the Wabash Avenue branch of the Y. M. C. A., says: "The Negroes are coming into Chicago pretty regularly, and in larger numbers now. I had a man watch the railroad stations recently for 10 days, and the Police Department also had a man take a careful census. In one week they found 500 arrivals and in another week from 1200 to 1500. All, of course, do not stop in Chicago. Many go on, to Waukegan, Indiana Harbor and Gary, Detroit, Moline, and various other manufacturing centers. In two days my agent found two parties of from 50 to 75 Negroes using Chicago as a transfer point. The flow has been very steady through good weather."

Mr. Jackson added that the north-

ern manufacturing sections seemed to be absorbing the Negroes pretty well. Among iron and steel and iron molding manufacturers who need common labor, there is a brisk demand, so that the Negro who really wants to work need not be idle at any time during the next six months. The Negroes, he said, are getting as good pay as anyone, the usual market rate, which runs in various industries and in various cities from 24 and 25 cents an hour to \$2.50 and \$4 a day.

"The real reason for the migration," continued Mr. Jackson, himself a Negro, and an authority locally, "is the desire of the Negroes to better their school, housing, social and sanitary conditions. The exodus is coming for the most part from Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana, with Mississippi leading, and also from South Carolina. Mississippi is leading because of two conditions—lynch law and peonage. In Alabama and Virginia, so-called 'good' States, they are not feeling the Negro migration, but in the states with lynch law and poor schooling, they are leaving in large numbers. The Chicago Defender, a publication with a circulation of 50,000 or so, and a good deal of it in the South, has helped to spread the propaganda of the migration."

The readjustment of the Negro population and higher wages will help them all around, thinks Mr. Jackson. In the North better wages will raise the standard of the Negroes; and in the South, the shortage of them will make their labor more valuable and increase their bargaining power, assuring them more consideration in those questions of law enforcement, schools, housing and conditions of cleanliness. Therefore Mr. Jackson saw no need at all for apprehension on the part of the press, "but if we keep our feet on the ground," he said, "the added responsibilities should work out well for all."

Simply as an estimate, Mr. Jackson ventured that Chicago has 80,000 Negro population today, of which 15,000 to 18,000 have come within the last 16 to 18 months.

AID IN WAR IS GRANTED RUSSIA

United States Places \$100,000,000 at Disposal of Provisional Government—Root Mission to Avoid Partisan Alliances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aid either in being, or will be, given to the Provisional Government of Russia by the United States in every possible form, both material and fraternal helplessness. The Government on Wednesday made its first loan to Russia, the amount being \$100,000,000. The money will be made available to Russia at once, through the Federal Reserve banks, to meet its obligations.

Secretary McAdoo had announced some time ago that he would lead the \$3,000,000,000 authorized for the Allies where the money would do the most good in the war against Germany.

"In issuing this credit to your Government," Secretary McAdoo told Charge d'Affaires Osova of the Russian Embassy, "it gives me the greatest pleasure to think that we may be extending to you at this time a service which we hope will be of great value to both of us. I need not enlarge upon the fact that we extend it to you as additional evidence of the strong friendship which has existed so long between the American and the Russian people. We earnestly hope that the resources we place at your disposal today will contribute to the establishment of democracy and freedom throughout the world."

It is expected that the moral effect of the loan will prove beneficial to the Petrograd Government at once, and help to prepare the way for the Root mission.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

TWO NINES TIED IN CONFERENCE

Indiana and Ohio State Are Expected to Settle Their Claim to Western Honors Tomorrow Afternoon at Columbus

College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Ohio State	4	1	.800
Indiana	4	1	.800
Northwestern	3	2	.666
Illinois	3	2	.600
Iowa	2	3	.400
Chicago	1	5	.166
Purdue	0	6	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Western Conference baseball championship is not after all so cut and dried as it looked, thanks to the pitching of Capt. E. S. Riddle of the Indiana University nine, which achieved sixth place in last year's race and, after a very weak Southern trip this spring, looked to be booked for about the same position this season. To Captain Riddle's fine work in the box must be added the excellent support the Indiana nine has given him in the field and at the bat. And on top of that may be placed what appears a very bad error in judgment on the part of Ohio State. On its Indiana trip last week the leaders picked Purdue for the strong team and Indiana for the weak one—Purdue with her captain and several other regulars gone and Indiana with one of the two best pitchers in the league and a strong team throughout. The result was that Ohio used up its one good pitcher in the Purdue game, which it won hands down, by the score of 8 to 0, and the next day saw its second-string pitcher batted out of the box by Indiana and the game lost, 7 to 2.

And there you are. From having an apparently clean road to the baseball title, Ohio State finds things backing around to a tie today with Indiana for first place and the championship hanging on the second meeting of the two leaders at Columbus tomorrow.

This game will bring, or should bring, the two unbeaten pitchers of the league together for the best ball game of the year. Indiana has the advantage of having tasted Wright's delivery when he was sent in after the game was lost at Indiana. Ohio has of course what advantage there is in playing on its own field.

The one interesting thing in the conference situation, as before indicated, is the strength of Indiana. This bureau has the following from its correspondent at Bloomington in explanation: "Coach Ray Whisman has developed a strong combination out of material that looked at the outset to be no more than mediocre. The defense, which was very poor at the start of the season, has become strong, thus giving Captain Riddle a chance to make the most of his ability. The team has won four games at the present date, in all of which Riddle performed. The only game lost was at Northwestern when he did not work. Riddle is a curve-ball pitcher and has lots of speed besides. His control this year has been excellent. Heretofore he has been an in-and-out, pitching brilliantly one day, and falling down completely in his next start. Apparently he has overcome this failing now."

"Another gratifying feature of the team's performances has been the concentration of the attack. Up till today, it has not looked as if the team was hitting as hard as the score would seem to justify; but in the previous games the opposing pitchers have not given all the batters a fair chance. Every man on the team has proved his ability to hit in the pinches. Schuler, Bottenfield, Nelson, Rayl, and Isenhower in particular. C. B. Swayne '18, is a steady catcher and a slashing hitter. Kent Nelson '19, is an easy man to throw to first base, and is a consistent batter. H. E. Schuler '19, plays second base, and is very fast on his feet, and good with the bat. W. G. Rauschenbach '19, is now covering third, having beaten out P. B. Casebeer '19. Rauschenbach leads off in the batting order. C. S. Isenhower '17, is the only veteran on the infield, and is playing the best game of his career. C. S. Buschmann '17, left a vacancy in left field when he joined the reserve officers' training corps, and P. Hiatt '19, a new recruit, has been used in the veteran's place on account of his hitting ability. Carl Bottenfield '19, is the star of the outfield, and is the most consistent hitter of the team. Roy Rayl '17, has played right field in the last two games, relieving O. S. Johnson '17, who returned to the farm. Rayl's timely hitting practically won the Ohio State game."

"The schedule is so arranged that Riddle can pitch all the remaining games. K. M. Kunkle '17, and C. S. Smith '17, are the only other pitchers on the staff. After seeing Indiana in action against Ohio State, Northwestern, and Illinois, it begins to look as if the championship depends on the pitching of Riddle. That is, if Riddle is going 'right' the team will come through with a clean slate for the rest of the schedule. In the four games in which he has worked, the opposing teams have averaged only one and three-fourths runs a game—and some of these were not earned. Considering the fact that there are four really high-class pitchers in the conference this year—Wright, Riddle, Crisman, and Kauffman—it is hard to pick the best."

Ohio State is reported around the conference to be handicapped a bit by overconfidence, induced by a splendid start, but it certainly has a fine ball team when Captain Wright is in the box. The Ohioans say that Wright is doing some of the very best pitching these days and that their batting is improving. This is unquestionably true in the case of C. W. Harley, the sophomore football star, who is doing nearly as well on the diamond. Ohio has but one more game after tomorrow's contest. If it beats Indiana it will have only to defeat Chicago June 4, in the last game of the year, to claim the honors.

Indiana has a longer schedule, needing to play also Illinois on May 23, and Purdue twice, May 29 and June 2. Indiana's victory over Illinois on Monday of this week, a 5-to-0 shutout, indicates that the Illinois have been weaker than believed. In this game Riddle gave four hits, struck out 14, and let only two men get as far as third.

Northwestern, the other one up near the top, has only two more contests, one with Purdue at Evanston tomorrow, the other at Iowa May 25. Illinois has a game this Saturday, Iowa going there. After its Indiana game it winds up at Chicago May 26. So it becomes plain that the race will soon be over, and this week furnishes the final meeting of the two best baseball teams that the Western Conference may see for the next few years to come.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A plain statement of the critical situation facing baseball this year was made here Wednesday night by M. E. Cantillon, president of the Minneapolis club of the American Association.

"I do not suppose there will be a minor league in operation by July 4, except, perhaps, some of the larger minors," Mr. Cantillon said.

As regards the situation in Minneapolis, the magnate remarked that, "unless the players are willing to accept a percentage of the losses, we will have to drop baseball for the season." He added that players' salaries had eaten up baseball profits for the last four or five years.

"The baseball situation has come to a stage where matters must adjust themselves to fit conditions, or there will be no baseball," Mr. Cantillon said. "With an attendance of about 800 on week days and 4000 Sundays, we cannot pay out the money we did with a daily attendance of 2500."

Mr. Cantillon said he did not intend to cheapen baseball by replacing high-salaried players, but that players should accept reductions.

MINOR LEAGUES MAY BE OBLIGED TO STOP SEASON

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"We now have seven players on the team receiving more than \$300 a month," he continued. "I am in favor of dropping baseball for the season. I know that there are more clubs in the American Association in favor of dropping the game. I am also in favor of dropping the series with the International League this year, but whether this will be arranged or not I cannot say."

Reports in baseball circles here were that the league is planning to adopt a maximum salary limit of \$250 to take effect June 1, the cancelling of the series with the International League, revising the present schedule and a player limit of 15.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	16	6	.700
Baltimore	16	8	.667
Providence	13	9	.591
Rochester	13	10	.565
Toronto	12	11	.520
Montreal	12	14	.462
Richmond	8	17	.320
Buffalo	6	16	.273

RESULTS YESTERDAY

At Montreal: 123456789 R H E
Lawrence 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 3-5
Montreal 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1-2 5 2

At Rochester: 123456789 R H E
Rochester 3 0 0 2 0 1 2 0-8 13 2
Baltimore 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 4 2

At Toronto: 123456789 R H E
Innings: 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-0 0 0
Richmond 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 0 0

GAMES TODAY

Newark at Montreal.
Richmond at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Rochester.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	4	1	.800
Worcester	3	2	.600
Springfield	3	2	.600
Lawrence	3	2	.600
New London	2	2	.500
Hartford	2	3	.400
Portland	1	3	.250
Bridgewater	1	2	.333

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Worcester 10, Lawrence 9.
Springfield 10, Portland 1.
Hartford-Bridgewater, postponed.
New London-New Haven, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

New Haven at Bridgeport.
Lawrence at Springfield.
Portland at Worcester.
Hartford at New London.

LAFAYETTE S. ALBRIGHT 1

EASTON, Pa.—By the score of 8 to 1, Lafayette defeated Albright on March 17 here Wednesday afternoon. The score by innings:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Lafayette	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albright	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Kilmer, Mummert and Lake; Trautman, Volner and Hoffman.

HARVARD COMMITTEE NAMED

The Harvard University corporation has appointed George Percy, the hockey captain; John Franklin, crewman, and Hampton Robb, football manager, to act as undergraduate members of the Harvard athletic committee during the next academic year.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 6, Little Rock 5.
Memphis 6, Chattanooga 2.
Nashville 7, Mobile 2.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 2.

CHICAGO AGAIN WINS FOR WEST

Is the Only Home Team to Win a Game in the American League Baseball Series for the Second Successive Day

Team	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Boston	17	7	.708	.500
New York	15	9	.625	.520
Chicago	19	12	.613	.429
Cleveland	15	15	.500	.679
St. Louis	14	15	.483	.360
Detroit	10	16	.385	.448
Washington	10	16	.385	.667
Philadelphia	7	18	.304	.385

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 5, Cleveland 1.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 2.
Washington 5, Detroit 1.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

For the second successive day the Chicago White Sox was Wednesday the only western team in the American League able to win its baseball game against the easterners. Manager Rowland's men making it three straight from the Philadelphia Athletics, winning a close game, 3 to 2.

Boston had an easy time defeating Cleveland on "Speaker" day by a score of 5 to 1 and Washington easily made it two straight from Detroit by the same score. New York and St. Louis had the closest game of the day, the first named requiring 11 innings before it could get the decision by a score of 5 to 2.

CHAMPIONS AGAIN DEFEAT CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O.—With Pitcher Mays holding the Cleveland batsmen to four scattered hits while his teammates were accumulating 11 off Bagby and Boehling, the Boston Red Sox made it two straight from the Cleveland club here Wednesday afternoon by a score of 5 to 1. It was "Speaker" day.

Mays should have had a shutout, but became unsteady in the ninth inning forcing in Cleveland's only run of the game by giving three successive bases on balls after Roth had hit for two bases. The feature of the game was the batting of Roth who made three of the four hits secured by the home team. The score:

Innings: 123456789 R H E
Boston 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0-5 11 0
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-1 4 1
Batteries—Mays and Thomas; Bagby, Boehling, and O'Neill, Billings, Umpires—Connolly and McCormick. Time—2h. 17m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 5-2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Groom's wild pitch in the eleventh scored High with the winning run here Wednesday, and New York took the third straight game from St. Louis, 5 to 2. Baker's home run in the fourth put New York in front until the ninth, when Austin's single, an out, Peckinpaugh's fumble and Marsans' single tied the score.

Groom weakened in the eleventh, four bases on balls; a sacrifice, a wild pitch and Walters' single giving New York three runs. The score:

Innings: 1234567891011 R H E
New York 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3-5 7 2
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0-2 7 2
Batteries—Caldwell and Walters; Groom and Seaver, Umpires—Nallin and Evans. Time—2h. 15m.

CHICAGO DEFEATS PHILADELPHIA, 3-2

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago made it three straight from Philadelphia by winning here Wednesday, 3 to 2. Bush's wild throw of E. Collins' grounder following an error by Witt in the eighth inning on Liebold's grounder gave Chicago the winning run.

Lynn hit for two bases in the seventh inning, scoring Jackson and Felsch, who had opened with singles. Williams weakened in the ninth inning. Clotte replaced Williams and checked the rally. Strunk's batting was a feature. The score:

Innings: 123456789 R H E
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2-3 7 0
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 7 3
Batteries—Williams, Clotte and Lynn; Bush and Meyer; Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 47m.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM DETROIT, 5-1

DETROIT, Mich.—Washington bunched hits with bases on balls and errors by the home team, and defeated Detroit, 5 to 1, here Wednesday. The visitors scored their runs in the fifth and sixth innings, Mitchell being driven from the box in the sixth.

Gallia held Detroit scoreless until the eighth when Young's triple and Cobb's single gave the home team its run. Twenty-three men were left on bases. The score:

PICKUPS

The Boston Braves have now moved down into sixth place in the National League standing.

Yesterday was the first time since May 12 that a game had been postponed in either major league.

Nine straight for the Chicago Cubs. That is championship baseball. Four of them were from the Brooklyn Champions.

J. F. Baker, popularly known as "Home Run" Baker, made his first home run of the 1917 season at St. Louis yesterday.

The members of the Boston Braves are patriotic when they subscribe to the Liberty Loan bond issue to an amount something like \$2000.

Five of the 18 shutouts scored in the National League this spring are credited to Chicago pitchers. No wonder the team is in first place.

Catcher, Fischer of the Pittsburgh Nationals had a very successful day at bat yesterday, getting four hits in five times up, two of them being home runs.

No less than 23 players were left on the bases in the Washington-Detroit game yesterday, Washington having 13 of them. There was evidently a great scarcity of timely hits.

One would never think from watching Pitcher Aldridge hold the Boston Braves to five scattered hits yesterday that it was the first full game he had ever pitched for the Cubs.

Captain Evers of the Boston Braves played in his fourth game of the season, yesterday and made two of the five hits made by his team. He showed a decided lack of practice in the field.

Chicago increased its hold on first place in the National League yesterday by winning while New York did not play. Next week's series between Chicago and New York should be well worth the price of admission.

Pittsburgh came near tying the record for greatest number of hits made by one team in one game in the National League this season. The record is held by Philadelphia and is 17, while Pittsburgh made 16 yesterday.

Mays pitched another strong game for the Red Sox yesterday and but for giving three successive bases on balls would easily have had a shutout to his credit as he allowed only four scattered hits, three of them being made by Roth.

Pittsburgh broke the record for largest number of runs scored by one team in a National League game this season yesterday, when 12 were scored against Philadelphia. The former record was 11 held by Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh.

That was a great uphill victory Williams scored over Amherst yesterday. After being held hitless for six innings, during which time their opponents made five runs, the Purple players started a batting rally which gave them six runs and the victory.

Indiana is this spring the surprise of the Western Conference championship race. The team is now tied with Ohio State for first place and tomorrow's game between the two is expected to decide which will succeed to the honors held last year by Illinois.

There were six home runs in the two major leagues yesterday and four of them were made in the Pittsburgh-Philadelphia contest. Lewis, Boston; Baker, New York, in the American; and Fischer (two), Pittsburgh; Hinchman, Pittsburgh, and Adams, Philadelphia, in the National were the players who made them.

Coach Andrew Coakley of the Columbia University baseball squad says that he would have had the finest college baseball line of history this spring had it not been for the war. There were one or two other colleges which appeared to have promising nines in the making when orders came to cease practice, notably Harvard, Yale and Tufts.

CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTA AT LYNN NOW ABANDONED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The championship regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, scheduled to be held at Lynn, Mass., July 27 and 28, has been abandoned. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the executive committee of the association, held here Wednesday.

Members of the committee from various parts of the United States reported that the amateur oarsmen were foregoing rowing in favor of military activity, and that there was little if any demand for the regatta.

The cancellation of this event follows closely upon the decision of the Schuylkill and Middle States Rowing Associations to drop the Schuylkill and People's regattas, to have been held at Philadelphia on June 16 and July 4, respectively, and the Middle States regatta set for Sept. 3 on a course unselected.

The decision of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, its divisional associations and the colleges supporting rowing to abandon the sports for the present season at least, virtually wipes out the crew regattas of the United States for the year.

CUBS ARE STILL ON WINNING END

Defeat the Boston Braves for the Third Successive Time, While Pittsburgh Wins Only Other National League Contest

Team	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	21	9	.700	.519
New York	13	7	.650	.409
Philadelphia	13	9	.591	.565
St. Louis	14	10	.583	.500
Cincinnati	12	17	.414	.414
Boston	8	12	.400	.619
Pittsburgh	9	18	.333	.407
Brooklyn	6	14	.300	.619

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Chicago 8, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 12, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn-Cincinnati, postponed.
New York-St. Louis, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

The Chicago Cubs keep right on winning their games in the National League, taking their third straight from the Boston Nationals at Braves Field, Boston, Wednesday afternoon by a score of 8 to 0. Only one other game was played in the National League, that resulting in a 12 to 4 victory for Pittsburgh over Philadelphia.

THIRD STRAIGHT FOR CHICAGO NATIONALS

Manager Fred Mitchell and his Chicago Nationals made it three straight from the Boston Braves at Braves Field, Boston, Wednesday afternoon by a score of 8 to 0. There was really nothing to the game but an exhibition of good and timely batting and fielding by the Cubs and some good pitching by a recruit named Aldridge.

In an effort to stem the tide of defeat Manager Stallings put Captain Evers back at second base for the Braves, but this move did not result in any change so far as results were concerned. The Boston captain showed a decided lack of practice. Only five hits were made by Boston, two each by Evers and Gowdy and one by Smith. On the other hand every man in the Chicago lineup made at least one hit, Flack getting two. The score:

Innings: 123456789 R H E
Chicago 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 3-8 10 1
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 5 3
Batteries—Aldridge and Elliott; Reulbach, Ragan and Gowdy. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison. Time—1h. 43m.

PITTSBURGH WINS CONTEST BY 12 TO 4

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Pittsburgh hit the deliveries of three pitchers hard Wednesday and defeated Philadelphia, 12 to 4. In the third and fourth innings the visiting batsmen made seven hits, which included two home runs by Fischer, a home run by Hinchman and doubles by McCarthy, Carey and Baird.

All these hits were made off Oeschger, who was taken out after Fischer led off in the fourth with his second home run. The score:

Innings: 123456789 R H E
Pittsburgh 1 0 4 0 0 0 0 3-8 10 1
Philadelphia 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 0-4 10 2
Batteries—W. Cooper and Fischer; Pittsburgh—Goss, Lavender and Kilmer. Umpires—Byron and Quikley. Time—1h. 51m.

HOLY CROSS WINS FROM TUFTS TEAM

MEDFORD, Mass.—Holy Cross defeated Tufts College 1 to 0, in the first game of their baseball series here Wednesday afternoon. The game resolved itself into a pitching duel between Gill and O'Marra, with the former having the better of it. Each man was found for six hits, but Gill struck out eight against three for the Tufts pitcher. The score:

Innings: 123456789 R H E
Holy Cross 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1 6 1
Tufts 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 6 2
Batteries—Gill and Spillane; O'Marra and Jeffry. Umpire—Duffy. Time—2h.

PENN STATE WINS FROM SWATHMORE

SWARTHMORE, Pa.—Pennsylvania State College won the third and last game of the series of three with Swarthmore here Wednesday, 2 to 0. It was the last game of the season for Swarthmore, depletion in the ranks due to the war being responsible for the cancellation of the remainder of the schedule.

Pennsylvania State got her two runs in the second inning, when Bennis knocked a home run after Light had been called safe at first on Boughton's error. In the seventh Berry reached third, and tried to steal home on a passed ball from the pitcher, but was tagged by Carris at the plate. Swarthmore displayed loose fielding throughout the game. The score:

Innings: 123456789 R H E
Penn State 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 13 1
Swarthmore 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-0 3 4
Batteries—Swigley and Gilmore; Ames and Carris. Umpire—Wassner.

PITTSBURGH RELEASES TWO

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The release of Walter Mails, pitcher, and Jess Altenburg, outfielder, was announced Wednesday by the Pittsburgh club of the National League. Mails goes to the Portland (Ore.) club of the Pacific Coast League and Altenburg is sent to the Toronto club.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Bingham 3, Wilkesbarre 6.
Elmira 3, Scranton 6.

COUNTRY DAY IS PREPARING FOR MILTON CONTEST

Victory Over Stone School Makes Coach Proctor and Makes Coach and Players Confident of Victory Saturday

Coach P. M. Proctor of the Country Day School baseball team is grooming his men for the game with Milton Academy at Milton Saturday, and following the showing made by Country Day against Stone School Wednesday afternoon, Coach Proctor is confident of a victory. The Country Day team will be handicapped by the loss of three regulars, who are ineligible because of studies, but the 15 to 6 victory over Stone has made the players and coach confident.

In bringing out a number able to hold its own this spring, Coach Proctor faced a hard proposition, and the fact that he has developed a team that has won five of the eight games played this year reflects a lot of credit on the former Tufts College star. Lack of veterans and experienced players was a great handicap from the very start, and the loss of his entire outfield through scholastic difficulties was a severe blow. It is expected that the outfielders will be out from under restriction before long.

Capt. Buckingham Butterfield is the only member of this year's team who was a regular on last season's nine. Captain Butterfield is doing the bulk of the pitching this spring, and he is showing improved form every day. He played in the outfield last spring, was captain of the football team last fall, and was one of the stars on the track team this winter. Edgar Kerry is working behind the bat this year, and is catching Captain Butterfield well. He was a substitute catcher last season.

The four men who compose the infield, while not absolutely without experience, required a lot of training, and Coach Proctor has brought them into line so that they are now a smooth working combination that is steadily improving, and should be very strong before the season ends. They are John Bradlee at first base, William Sabine at second, Richard Morris at shortstop and Robert Adams at third base. The regular outfield, composed of Arthur Douglass, Philip Parker and Harry Perrin, all football and track men as well as baseball players, and at down in studies, has been replaced by Donald Chase, Joseph Walker and Stanley Howe, with Charles Cummings as the extra man. All lack experience. Donald Jones, captain of the track team, is acting

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

South American newspapers that have reached this city seem to have expressed very nearly the same favorable enthusiasm for what President Wilson said in his "state of war" message to the United States Congress that was so general in the United States. Two editorial excerpts, specially translated from the Spanish for The Christian Science Monitor, are given below. They are from La Nación, of Buenos Aires, one of the best-known papers of the continent.

In the first of these, printed April 4, under the title "The Message of Mr. Wilson," the paper said that although public opinion inclined to the side of the Allies, the country hesitated to declare itself by reason of its scruples about imperialistic Russia, and that the Russian revolution came in time to wipe out these scruples. The article then closes with these words:

"If the United States enters the war, as everything leads one to presume, they will do so on the side of the great liberal powers of Europe against the reactionary powers, as the President has given notice in his message. Concerning these struggles of liberalism in Europe the United States have never been altogether disinterested, as the history of their diplomacy in the old world fully shows; nor will this be the first time that the United States engage in war with European powers in defense of their rights as a neutral, that is to say, in defense of the rights of all neutrals. The war of 1812 with Great Britain was in reality nothing else than this. 'As we say, then, everything indicates that Congress will have to authorize the President to declare war on the German empire. But if, for some unexpected reason, the strange situation is produced wherein Congress does not agree, the message of Mr. Wilson will remain as one of the most highly important documents that have arisen out of the war. Even without the favorable action of Congress—a daring hypothesis—the action of Mr. Wilson will have been a first step toward the accentuation on the part of the United States of a policy that is not different to what happens in Europe, where situations are produced similar to that which has arisen now.'"

The same newspaper on April 5, under the heading "For Humanity and Law," after commenting on the fact that the American Congress had approved the message of the President and had declared a state of war existing between the United States and the German Empire, reverted again to the message as follows:

"The document in which President Wilson not only proposes but proves to his country the supreme necessity for abandoning the desired and lucrative peace and taking the way of sacrifices and difficulties in a contest at arms is, for times like the present, that are noisy with so many high explosions of military and political eloquence, one of the most extraordinary for tone, for form, for depth, that humanity has ever been able to read. This document, inspired with such a clear and luminous consciousness of the issues, and of the responsibility that is incumbent upon whoever amidst them has a moral position to maintain; this document, of such elevation of view, of hopeful propositions, which apparently were prompted by a Christian concept of the circumstances and of social and human obligations; this document constitutes a real code of liberty and democracy in their international projection, continues the doctrine whereof the application will be the enduring cement of future peace, honors the statesman who puts it forth and subscribes to it, and assures to the country in whose name it is produced a place of pre-eminence and enduring respect in world councils.

"If, before now, we have been able to say that there are not, in the strict acceptance of the word, any neutrals as to truth, as to sentiment, as to ideas, or even as to interests, in the face of the conflagration which on the battlefields opposes the methods of Germany with the ideas, methods, inspirations and genius of England, of the Latin peoples, of immense and mysterious Russia, and even of that distant author of prodigies in the Far East, we now repeat it, we Americans, with greater force and conviction than ever. The eagles that are joined with the stars are crossing the Atlantic, carrying in their flight the peaceful and fraternal ideal of all America, to oppose with it the eagles that are gazing always downward, scenting prey and slaughter in the house. The United States fights in the name of the continent the promise given by our arrival at independence. If the nation kills, it will be in defense of human life and its acts of violence will not lack the relentless decision of the law, the compound of right."

BRITISH FREEMASONS' BICENTENARY PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In the coming June British Freemasons will celebrate the bicentenary of the first assembly of Freemasons in the United Kingdom and the establishment of the Grand Lodge in England. At a meeting of the Grand Lodge to be held in the Royal Albert Hall on June 23, the Duke of Connaught, who has been grand master for the last 16 years, will preside, and it is expected that prominent masons from all parts of the country will attend. The following day, Sunday, a service will be held in the hall which will be open to members of lodges other than the grand lodge.

Two hundred years ago four of the leading Freemasons' lodges in London, believing that in some way they had been neglected by Sir Christopher Wren, one of the foremost masons of his day, met at the Apple Tree Tavern in Charles Street, Covent Garden,

and there solemnly resolved "to cement under a grand master as the center of union and harmony." Accordingly, a year later, on June 24, 1717, "the day of light and of roses," the first Grand Lodge was formally initiated at the Goose and Gridiron—long since swept away—in St. Paul's churchyard, and from that time onward it became the supreme authority, without whose warrant no new lodges could be formed.

Two of the men who stood out prominently in the creation of the Grand Lodge were John Theophilus Desaguliers, a Huguenot refugee, and James Anderson, a Scottish preacher and writer. Coming to London in 1710 Anderson became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Swallow Street. He was a prominent Freemason and besides had considerable learning. It was, therefore, natural that when the Grand Lodge determined to produce an authoritative digest of the constitutions of the brotherhood they should assign the task to him. This work, under the title of "The Constitutions of the Free Masons; containing the History, Charges, Regulations, etc., of that most Ancient and Right Worshipful Fraternity," was long recognized to be the standard code by English Freemasons, and an American facsimile of the first edition was issued in 1855 at New York.

John Theophilus Desaguliers was a Frenchman, a native of La Rochelle. His father was a Protestant pastor, and when, in 1685, the edict of Nantes was revoked by Louis XIV, and the persecution of French Protestants followed, Jean Desaguliers fled hastily to England with his little son, then only two years old. After a stay in Guernsey, Desaguliers came to London and became pastor of the French Chapel in Swallow Street. He also kept a school at Islington, where, later on, his son assisted him. Some time later the way opened up for John Theophilus to go to Oxford and, in course of time, he became a lecturer on experimental philosophy. In 1712 he was back again in London where he settled down in Channel-row, Westminster, and continued to lecture. Desaguliers will always be remembered as being the first man to give popular lectures on natural science, a venture which met with marked success. He was the author of many books and worked in collaboration with James Anderson in compiling the "Constitutions."

NEW ARRANGEMENTS TO INCREASE ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In order to meet the need for 500,000 more men for the army before next July, recently announced by Sir William Robertson, a large number of munition workers are to be set free for military service. At the same time all skilled or otherwise essential men, engaged in shipbuilding, will, for the present, be protected from recruiting, in common with all men whose service is indispensable to the output of munitions. The protection from recruiting will be given under a new system, and the war service badge certificates and the trade card scheme will be abolished. The new system is based on a schedule of protected occupations which will be published shortly. By it the protection from recruiting will depend solely on the nature of the occupation in which the workman is engaged, and it is felt that this will remove anomalies of the existing scheme. Men at present holding badges and trade cards should not, of course, assume that when their badges or cards are canceled they will be called up. The new schedule protects all indispensable occupations and men who are protected by it will receive certificates which will be sent them from the new Area Recruiting Offices to be established by the War Office.

Attached to each of these offices, which will number about 70, will be representatives of the Ministry of Munitions, the Admiralty, the Ministry of Labor, the National Service Department and of the enlistment complaints committees. The enlistment complaints committees consist of representatives, in equal proportion, of labor and of the Government, and they will be strengthened by the appointment of further labor representatives. The importance of this arrangement lies in the fact that, by it, the decision whether a man shall or shall not go will not depend upon his employer. The recruiting officer representing the War Office will only call up men, from information received from the representatives of the Ministry of Munitions and the Admiralty, and no man, under the new scheme, will be called up except from the area in which his firm is situated. A complete card index of all men employed in Admiralty or munition firms will be kept in the recruiting office of each new munitions area, and this will greatly facilitate the working of the scheme. Every man called up under the new system will receive 14 days notice and men who consider they are in a scheduled occupation will be entitled to lodge a claim with the enlistment complaints committee.

NATIONAL SERVICE IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DUBLIN, Ireland—Arrangements for carrying out the national service scheme in Ireland have been made and offices were recently opened to the public at St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. Mr. O'Neill, who is director for Ireland, has stated that as a result a squad of men has already been dispatched to work on the new line of railway which the Government are constructing between the Great Southern and western line at Athy and the Wolfhill collieries; in Queen's County. The coalfields in the county are estimated to contain 63,000,000 tons, and it has been reckoned that if they are worked so as to yield 1000 tons a day the supply will last for 200 years. Efforts are also being made to find employment for men thrown out of work by the closing of breweries and distilleries.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Francis Gordon Caffey, who has been nominated to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York State, is a native of Alabama, who was educated at Harvard College and at the Harvard Law School. His first experience as a practicing lawyer he got in the city of Montgomery, Ala., where he remained until he entered the war with Spain in 1898. With that experience over, he ventured North, and settled in New York City. The firm which he joined had a Breckinridge in it. While in Harvard Mr. Caffey was an intimate friend of Mr. Houston, also a Southerner, who is now Secretary of Agriculture; and in 1913, at the solicitation of Secretary Houston, Mr. Caffey left New York City, went to Washington, and became solicitor of the Agricultural Department. Now he returns to New York City to become a distinguished member of the large colony of lawyers and business men born in the South (or of historic Southern families), men who, under Democratic Administration in city and Nation, have come to have an important place relatively in the Government and politics of the metropolis.

Arthur Capper, Governor of Kansas, having announced his candidacy for the post of junior United States Senator, there is a possibility of the national legislature having another journal among its lawmakers. Since 1892 Mr. Capper has been owner of the Topeka Daily Capital. He also publishes and controls a weekly edition of the same paper, and in addition four weeklies and monthlies specially edited for the rural population of Kansas and adjoining States of the lower Middle West. Naturally, therefore, he is an influential person in that section of the country, because of his position of authority as an editor, and also because of the admirable record he has made as Governor of the State since 1915. His journalistic success is based on preliminary work as compositor, reporter and city editor, and a term as Washington correspondent. His political success he owes to his progressive policies, and to the verve and directness of his methods as a propagandist and as an administrator. He is far from being a militant, and has used his influence officially and personally against the Nation's entrance into the war, less absolutely forced by Germany. Now that the issue is joined, he is heartily supporting the Administration. But if elected to the Senate he will be another person hostile to war as war, and eager for judicial and arbitral settlement of international disputes.

Enrique Gomez Carrillo, the eminent Spanish writer, seems now definitely to have taken his place as the foremost among individual writers in the neutral newspapers pleading the cause of the Entente powers. In this he is most vehement, while at the same time he has a most brilliant power of pen, is reasonable in argument, and graceful in style. Long years ago he spent some time in Paris, and it made a deep impression upon him both in his sympathies and his literary manners, the latter of which are distinctly of Parisian flavor. His best-known works are "La sonrisa de la esfinge," "El encanto de Buenos Aires," "El Japon heroico y galante," and "Rosas de mi rosario." For a very long period he has been a constant writer of brilliant signed articles in the leading Madrid daily paper, El Liberal, and a few weeks ago he succeeded Don Alfredo Vicente in the editorial chair, since when his pro-Allies activities have been redoubled. Early in the war the French Government gave him special facilities for viewing the operations on the western front and subsequently purchased a large quantity of copies of his new book for propaganda purposes. Similarly he was one of three Spanish journalists invited in the spring of last year to go to England and see what England was doing for the war. The descriptions of the English munition factories, etc., that followed under the general title of "Cronicas de la Guerra" are one of the finest features of war journalism.

Thomas C. Hall, whose name is figuring in the trial of David Lamar and Captain von Rintelen, still is a member of the faculty of Union Theological Seminary, New York City, where he was prepared for the ministry by a youth, and where he taught social ethics from 1893. Quite early in the war he made known his pro-German sympathies and decided to go to Germany to live, his wife being a German. His father was the famous John Hall, a North of Ireland Presbyterian clergyman who came to New York in the last quarter of the last century and was pastor for many years of the famous Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The son, Thomas, quite early in life showed independent and radical views on issues of theology and sociology; and when the famous controversy in the presbytery of New York came over the issue of "higher criticism," the father and the son were on opposite sides of the fight in which Professor Briggs was the alleged heretic. Following this episode in his career Professor Hall was added to the Union Seminary faculty, and won popularity among the students and with the social workers of the country because of his boldness in championing radical solutions of economic and political problems. According to the testimony of David Lamar, now being given in the Federal Court, Professor Hall has been a partner in enterprises carried on in the United States which were hostile to the policy of the Administration in its position of neutrality at the time the alleged deeds were committed.

Baron Sotokichi Uryu, who, with Viscount Kaneko, is to be a member of a commission sent from Japan to confer with officials in Washington, and to discuss international policies for the benefit of the American people, is one of the many public men in

Japan who received their professional training in the United States. He is now on the retired list of the Imperial Navy, having during his active career made a fine record for efficiency and patriotism. His first training in his vocation he got at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, graduating with the class of 1881. Returning to Tokio he was assigned to sea duty and by the year 1891 he had risen to the rank of captain. Nine years later he was a rear admiral. He retired in 1912. In the historic engagement of the Sea of Japan in the war with Russia he played a creditable part. His wife also was educated in the United States, and their influence over a long term of years has steadily been exerted in favor of friendship between the two nations. In 1909 they visited the United States, attended anniversary functions at the institutions where they had studied, and cemented relations of amity with early friends.

AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—The Minister of Agriculture recently received a deputation from the South African National Union, including Mr. Buckland, the President of the Union, and Mr. Purchas, chairman of the Rand Water Board.

Mr. Purchas spoke of the prevalent feeling that there was need for greater initiative on the part of the Agricultural Department. Farmers were not like business men who could not fail to keep more or less abreast of the world's needs; they lived far away and wanted definite instructions from the department as to what steps would benefit themselves and the country with regard to the present need for increased production of which they had heard. They would like to see the department taking more active steps in advising farmers.

Mr. Smith, Secretary for Agriculture, in replying said that he thought the farmers knew what information was available, and also that they availed themselves of it. He explained that there were experts who worked the whole union systematically and who were available in all districts. There were 40 young South Africans who had studied special subjects abroad and were working as experts in these lines in different parts of the country. The country was divided into circles, each under the charge of a senior officer, with assistants under him, who were scattered so as to reach every district. There were altogether 500 Government men at the disposal of the farmers, continually working them up and getting into touch with them. Creameries had been collecting cream from the farmers in motors, and the collection of eggs was also organized, so that the farmers were not left to bring in their produce. There were at that moment 100 tons of eggs available for export which they were unable to ship on account of the scarcity of ships.

Mr. Van Heerden, the Minister of Agriculture, stated that when there were sufficient funds he would appoint a woman lecturer and instructor of household science for each province, and perhaps two for the Cape on account of its size, but as yet they could not do more than appoint a successor to Miss I. Van Duyn.

GREECE AND NEW RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia—M. Millukoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has received a visit from M. Caclamanos, Minister at Petrograd of the Provisional Greek Government. M. Caclamanos came, in accordance with his instructions, to convey to M. Millukoff, in the name of M. Venizelos, the congratulations of the new Greece on the triumph of liberty in Russia. He laid especial stress on the feelings of admiration and gratitude which bound Hellenism to Russia. In reply M. Millukoff expressed his gratitude for the sympathy contained in these messages and spoke of his respect and admiration for M. Venizelos, whom he considered one of the greatest statesmen of the time and better able than any other to understand all that was passing in Russia. He assured M. Caclamanos of his heartfelt good wishes for the success of the cause represented by the Provisional Government at Salonika, and for its complete triumph.

HUMAN WELFARE WORK IN CHICAGO

III

Over 400 organizations and agencies, not including their adjuncts, are engaged in systematic efforts for the betterment of human conditions in Chicago through benevolent means. In undertaking to make a survey of this work Colonel Harvey C. Carbo, in his volume entitled "Human Welfare in Chicago," calls attention to the fact that 197 organizations, endorsed by the Chicago Association of Commerce, expend annually over \$6,750,000 in their upkeep and for charitable purposes, thus proving that the citizen have other interests at heart save the pursuit of the "almighty dollar."

One of the most important activities is child welfare, which is promoted by all kinds of clubs for boys and girls, by day nurseries, by special institutions for dependent children and by associations for placing children in families. There are about 40 day nurseries alone, sectarian and otherwise, giving their care free or for a nominal fee not exceeding 10 cents a day. Thirty institutions provide home and shelter for boys and girls, while about a dozen make it their business to get children adopted.

About 20 important clubs in Chicago have general civic betterment for their aim. There are some 18 agencies which have for their object the enforcement of laws enacted to protect children and others. Many of these societies furnish free legal advice to protest against injustice. Humane societies, protective associations and societies to promote temperance number at least 25.

In addition to numerous assembly halls owned by communities, there are about 40 church buildings or headquarters maintained by religious organizations which are used for social activities such as will appeal to the people of the neighborhood. Civic organizations, developed by communities themselves for neighborhood benefit, number about 10. Settlement work is carried on from nearly 20 special centers by resident workers and a large number of volunteers.

Public agencies for social betterment embrace those of the State, county and municipality in the field of public philanthropy. Recreation is furnished systematically by municipal authorities in parks and playgrounds and by a large number of private clubs which establish outings and camps. Relief and family rehabilitation are carried on by at least 100 private organizations and conferences.

Among the governmental institutions which warrant special consideration is the Juvenile Court. In this work the city of Chicago and Cook County are pioneers. Under the system there are some 80 county probation officers and over 60 city police probation officers. Pension, truant and delinquent cases are heard on different days; when it is found in any case that the parents are sober and decent but unable financially to care for their children, it is the business of the court to place the children in an institution or to provide funds so that they can be cared for at home.

The United Charities of Chicago was formed in 1909. Its objects are to provide a permanent, efficient and practical mode of administering and distributing private charities, to secure full information regarding the needs of the poor, and to put into practical operation the best system of relieving and preventing want and pauperism. During 1916 it furnished help to over 14,000 families, but its work is much wider than merely collecting and giving away money. It conducts emergency relief operations, family rehabilitation service, country outings, several summer camps, a nursery and training school, a free ice fund, and a social service registration bureau. Its most important work is not that of giving relief but of getting at the causes of poverty and trying to uproot them.

Hull House, which is one of the city's settlements and the one which the world in general has heard most about through the work of Miss Jane Addams, was established in 1889, thus being one of the first institutions of the kind to be started in the United States. It is located in a mixed factory and tenement quarter, surrounded chiefly by Jewish, Italian and

Greek colonies. Some 9000 people come to Hull House each week during the winter months, either as members of organizations or as parts of audiences. The settlement holds an annual exhibition to present the work of the studio and of the technical classes. It has a college extension course which includes the privilege of public lectures. Classes are maintained for instruction in academic subjects, elementary and advanced, and for training in the arts and crafts, and there are clubs without number. In other words Hull House is living up to its aim of providing a center for higher civic and social life, of instituting and maintaining educational and philanthropic enterprises, and of investigating and improving the conditions of the industrial districts of Chicago, in this way setting a worthy example to the many settlements which have succeeded it.

MOROCCO REPORTS NO BIG DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—According to advices from Morocco, there have been no striking developments this winter along the front in that region comparable to those of the two preceding years. The most important military event of the season has been the arrival of a French column at Agadir, General Gouraud, following in the footsteps of his distinguished predecessor, judged the moment opportune for consolidating the southern front by means of a rapid move on the part of the police force, the chief object of which was to support the native troops engaged in dealing with the turbulent friends of El Heiba to the south of the Valley of the Sous. Consequently the track from Marakesh to Agadir, which traverses the High Atlas range, reaching in places an altitude of 1450 meters, was repaired under the supervision of Caid M'tougui, and finally a mobile column, under General de Lamouille, left Marakesh on Feb. 14 and reached Agadir on March 3. It met with no opposition whatever on the way, and its appearance in the valley of the Sous was the signal for numerous manifestations of loyalty on the part of the principal tribes, especially that of the Haouara.

For the rest, the intrigues of Rais-souli and of Abd el Malek, the agitator which continue to be supported by German agents, have been followed by no fresh incursion into the French zone. To the east the two great centers of disaffection, that of Riata and of Zaian further south, have been held in check by the double line of outposts established along both the Algerian and the Moroccan fronts, which are gradually filling up the gap between them. It is not claimed, however, that the equilibrium thus established is of a definite character. It is known that the leaders of the disaffected bands have not abandoned their plans, and that they still continue to plot with German agents both in the region of the Atlas and the Rif. The situation as a whole is more satisfactory, nevertheless, and is regarded as proving the efficacy of the methods applied by General Lyautey, and continued by General Gouraud.

Meanwhile a further successful move has been made in the shape of the regrouping of the Sahara forces. The Sahara districts in Algiers, Tunis, and West Africa have been united under a single command, which has been entrusted to General Laperrière; a change that is calculated to strengthen the security of Morocco, as well as of the Eastern Sahara, where there have been frequent incursions on the part of the Senussi for some months past.

SCOTTISH POTATO SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—A portion of the supply of potatoes which, it has been promised officially will be sent from England to relieve the shortage in Scotland, has recently arrived in Glasgow. The quantity received, though larger than the previous consignment, still comes considerably short of that promised by the Government. It is confidently expected, however, that before long, the full supply promised weekly, which amounts to about one-third of the amount normally consumed in Glasgow will be received. A further supply of potatoes from England has also reached Edinburgh.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Railroads in the United States

FARGO FORUM—Great emergencies have a way of stripping away the unessentials. Almost overnight the railroads have voluntarily nationalized and coordinated themselves. It came as unheralded and as suddenly as the Russian revolution. Railroads in the past have worked together only for self-protection or to get concessions. They have been driven together to resist outside forces. Today they have voluntarily combined for a patriotic purpose. Congestion of freight terminals; waste in passenger service; delay in handling troops, munitions and supplies would not be tolerated by the American Government or the American people in their present mood. The railroad managers saw their duty and took prompt steps to perform it. Red tape was discarded, and the country is slowly grasping the startling fact that from an operating standpoint the railroads of America are virtually one great system, managed by a board of their executives at Washington. A railroad man can see the opportunities for greater efficiency. The layman can but guess at them, considering such items as distribution of freight cars, saving on the duplication of passenger service and the free use of terminals.

Coal Prices and Transportation

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT—

Notice that the price of soft coal at the Illinois mines will be increased 25 cents a ton Monday, will bring distress to many industrial establishments and also discourage summer buying of next winter's domestic supply. There seems to be general agreement that this advance is due to car shortage. There is, of course, as much coal as ever and the supply of mine labor is normal. But the supply, no matter how great, theoretically, is never any larger, practically, than the amount that can be delivered. Men who need the coal the worst are bidding the price up to an abnormal figure. The first solution to be proposed is an increase in the supply of cars. Various explanations of the shortage are offered, one being that the railways, in their attempt to keep the working day of all employees engaged in the handling of interstate traffic down to eight hours, are rendering service below normal. Whether this be the explanation or not, the Interstate Commerce Commission should look into the situation at once and make the orders necessary to establish normal service. If the real difficulty lies in foresighted buying in large quantities by heavy consumers, a rule should be made by competent authority preventing discrimination in distribution.

Food Supply

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE—There should not be, and need not be, any serious misunderstanding on the part of the public on the much-discussed question of our future food supply. The subject is holding a more or less conspicuous place just now in the public prints for the reason that the recent experience of nations involved in war has proven the food problem a most vital one. It is only because there might be, in a country of vast resources like ours, a general public indifference to this question, that far-seeing economists are giving it prominence. There must be no shortage of food supply in this country, in any event, and so the Government authorities and State authorities, boards and commissions are urging early and vigorous cooperation. A willing and hearty response will put us on the safe side.

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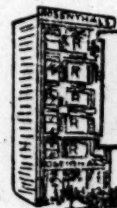
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You who are accustomed to wearing high-class garments should come in and look at these suits.

They are not the kind bought specially for a sale, but they are suits that are reduced from our regular stock to make room for our summer goods.

You can buy here suits formerly sold for \$85.00, for \$55.00, and so on down the line to \$18.75 . . . and the lowest price suit we handle in season sells for \$25.00.

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You are welcome to come in and see our showing.

You can have your goods charged on June account for the asking.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

PLEA AGAINST
HOARDING MADE

Local Bank Points to Necessity of Keeping General Business at Prosperity Level—Warns as to Misguided Economy

In a plea against misguided drastic economy and hoarding of money the First National Bank of Boston says: Our financial preparation for war has overshadowed all other factors during the past month. The lack of definite knowledge concerning loans and proposed taxes has added confusion and injected uncertainty into business. In addition to the perplexities necessarily surrounding business men during the transition from a peace to a war basis, rumors of drastic governmental programs affecting basic industries have unsettled business, and, especially among the small concerns, has caused a slowing-up in activity.

Every possible effort should be made, both by public bodies and individuals, to foster, build up and make profitable general business to the end that there shall be a minimum of unemployment. We need, as never before, huge purchasing power and we need to exercise it so that general trade may flourish and production be maintained at a maximum. In this way only can we properly earn the money to purchase our Government's loans and pay the required taxes.

Already reports are heard of a slackening in retail trade and consequent dismissal of employees due to a waste of misguided economy and hoarding. At the present time it is far more patriotic for those who have means to restrict their purchases sharply and thereby check business. In the midst of many conflicting theories, perhaps the most rational plan for the average man is to include in his budget his increased taxes; to be more economical in food of which a scant supply is reported; and beyond that to spend normally.

The hand and wishes of the Government are felt everywhere in the steel trade. The distribution of the gross output of steel for the most effective purposes of war has become the chief problem of the industry. With the market so largely sold up, the inevitable readjustments of private trade to the new order of things are extending, but so far have not caused serious disturbance. As yet the extent of the Government's needs are not known.

Early reports placed the national requirements at from 2 to 3 per cent of the country's annual capacity, or roughly, from 8,000,000 to 12,000,000 gross tons of ingots. This would represent from 600,000 to 900,000 tons of finished products. It would take the country's steel works and mills a little more than a week to turn out such a tonnage, and it is likely that this is all that will be required for guns, shells and armor plate. But the talk of 6,000,000-ton addition to shipping tonnage, equally divided between wood and steel, would call for between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 tons of steel. However, even at outside figure, it is not intimated that the Government will require more than 5 per cent of American steel production this year.

Private consumers, of course, will not secure their steel as freely now as before. Material promised for delivery during the first quarter of 1918 may not arrive before May or June. Some industries which are classed as non-essential may find their steel supplies sharply curtailed. Other industries which cater to more essential but not indispensable classes of trade, will not secure all the steel they want. But the war steel demand is not to be considered as likely to cause disruption for private consumers.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Anton Santos	2 1/2	2 3/4
do do	2 1/2	2 3/4
Big Lodge	2 1/2	2 3/4
Boston & Montana	65c	68c
Butte & Z	10 1/2	10 3/4
Butte, Detroit	8 1/2	8 3/4
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Copper	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chester Motors	97	100
Cong. Arizona	12	12 1/2
Coston & Co. ex-div.	12 1/2	12 3/4
Coston O. & G.	11 1/2	11 3/4
Dundas Arizona	5 1/2	5 3/4
Pied. Natl. Copper	45	47
Goldfield Cons.	45	47
Grant Motors	5	5 1/2
Hoea Mining	7 1/2	7 3/4
Hoea Sound	5 1/2	5 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Victor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Junco	28	30
Lake Torpedo Boat	7 1/2	7 3/4
Magma Copper	45	47
Majestic	45	47
Marlin Arms	8 1/2	8 3/4
Max. Montions	1 1/2	1 3/4
McKin Par	50	52
Met. Petrol	50	52
Midwest Oil	70	72
Monarch	5 1/2	5 3/4
Mohave	1 1/2	1 3/4
Nancy Hanks	1 1/2	1 3/4
Nipissing	7 1/2	7 3/4
Peoria	11	11 1/2
Res. Chin	11	11 1/2
Saginaw Ref.	9 1/2	9 3/4
Seneca	8 1/2	8 3/4
Squibb Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Standard Oil	2 1/2	2 3/4
Stell. Alloy	3 1/2	3 3/4
Stewart Min.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Submarine Boat	26 1/2	26 3/4
Union Min.	26	26 1/2
Truy Arizona	26	26 1/2
United Motors	30	30 1/2
United W. Oil	30	30 1/2
United Sugar	30	30 1/2
Utah National	2 1/2	2 3/4
U. S. Steam	2 1/2	2 3/4
Victoria	9	9 1/2
Zinc Concent.	2 1/2	2 3/4

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 74 1/2c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver 38d., unchanged.

GREAT BRITAIN
STOPS FEEDING
GRAIN TO HORSES

Enlarging of World's Areas for Production of Human Food Expected to Be Aided

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Announcement that grain suitable for human food will no longer be fed to horses in Great Britain calls attention to possibilities of gradually enlarging production of world food supplies by utilizing vast areas now devoted to producing grain for horses, for which the world is rapidly substituting power-driven vehicles.

A compilation by National City Bank shows that number of horses on farms in United States in 1917 is no greater than in 1910, but population has increased 13 per cent, and these changes do not include horses in cities, where substitution of power vehicles for horse drawn is even greater than on the farm. Total of horses in United States in 1917, including farms and cities, is probably less than in 1910, and population to be fed has increased 13 per cent.

During 1910-1917, production of petroleum used for road and farm machinery taking place of horses shows enormous increase. Petroleum produced in United States was in 1910, 8,801,000,000 gallons, and in 1916, 12,264,000,000, an increase of approximately 50 per cent.

Census of 1915 showed more than \$50,000,000 of automobiles produced in 1914, compared with less than \$200,000,000 shown by census of 1910. Farm tractors are now performing much service for which the farmer was formerly dependent on horses. Department of Agriculture shows as a partial census of tractors in United States 24,371 in commission, representing every State. Very recent reports indicate large numbers of farming tractors being purchased for community uses, and a single manufacturing concern in Ohio reports contracts for agricultural tractors aggregating \$15,000,000, with prospects of \$50,000,000 during the year.

Area devoted to production of oats, chiefly for horses, aggregates for all countries, for which figures are available, about 140,000,000 acres, wheat 280,000,000, corn 170,000,000, rice 140,000,000, and 100,000,000. World production in normal years, is in oats approximately 4,500,000,000 bushels, wheat 4,600,000,000, corn 4,000,000,000, rice 5,000,000,000, rye 200,000,000, and barley 1,500,000,000. In the United States where oats and wheat grow side by side on lands capable of producing either, area devoted to oats was, in 1915, the banner crop year, 41,000,000 acres, and to wheat 60,000,000.

BOSTON BANK
OFFICERS ELECT

At the annual meeting of the Boston Bank Officers Association Wednesday the following officers were elected: Frederick Waite, president; Howard W. Burge and Eugene W. Owen, vice-presidents; Frank B. Lawler and Carl M. Spencer, directors; Alonzo P. Weeks, trustee; Merritt Stegman, auditor; Robert E. Hill, treasurer; Edwin A. Stone, secretary.

The secretary reported an increase of membership for the year of 110; total membership, 1606; permanent members, 1314,658; relief distributed, \$4081; total receipts, \$30,613; expenditures, \$19,115; balance, \$11,497.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	67	68 1/2
do pf	81	82
Androscegon	90	91
Amoskeag	200	201
Arlington Mills	106 1/2	108 1/2
Bates	310	320
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	83	85
Bowlow-Hartford	102	104
do pf	103	106
Boot Mills	92	97 1/2
Boston Duck	1300	1320
Cabot Mfg.	120	125
Chicopee pf	120	125
Dwight	1100	1120
Edmond Mills pf	95	97
Everett Mills	122	125
Lyman Mills	170	175
Parr Alpaca	170	175
Great Falls Mfg.	215	218
Hamilton Mfg Co.	98	100
Harmony Mills pf	95	98
Hill	83	85
Lancaster Mills	80	85
Lawrence Mfg Co.	109	112
Lockwood	108	110
Lyman Mills	123	125
Mass Cotton Mills	124	127
Merrimack Mfg Co.	57	60
do pf	82	85
Nauvauk Mfg Co.	800	820
Nauvauk Steam Cotton Co	187 1/2	192 1/2
Otis	2750	2800
Pacific Mills	131	134
Pepperell Mfg Co.	202	205
Salmon Falls	61	62
do pf	102 1/2	105
Thorncliffe	1300	1320
Thorncliffe & Suffolk	137 1/2	140
Waltham Bleachery	115	118
York Mfg Co.	125	128
Southern Mills		
Brookside Mills	155	158
Lanett Cotton Mills	155	158
Massachusetts Mills in Ga	96	98
Paclet Mfg Co pf	98	100
do pf	170	175
MISCELLANEOUS		
American Mfg	142 1/2	145
do pf	95	98
Boston Cotton	113	116
Chapman Valve	104	108
Draper Company	124	128
Hamilton Woolen	95	100
Hawwood Bros & Wakefield	150	155
do pf	101 1/2	104
Saco-Lowell Shops pf	100	102 1/2

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN

CHICAGO, Ill.—Illinois Public Utilities Commission authorized Chicago & Northwestern road to issue \$10,000,000 equipment trust certificates.

BANKS PREPARE
TO EXTEND AID
IN BOND BUYING

Expected Demands of Customers for Credit May Bring Recourse to Reserve System

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Believing credit they will have to extend customers to enable them to subscribe to war bonds will necessitate considerable recourse to Federal Reserve Bank for rediscunts, some leading local banks have prepared forms which they will ask customers, securing loans based on United States bond as collateral, to sign, giving the bank authority to rehypothecate collateral if necessary.

Unlike commercial paper, banks cannot take customers' collateral against a loan to obtain a discount. Bankers appreciate that with prospective Government issues they will be called upon extensively to help customers take up the bonds. It is impossible to expect they can do this without assistance, and the assistance now offered is the Federal Reserve Bank. It is expected that rediscunting with the central institution will be on a heavy scale before war financing proceeds much further. It will facilitate matters if the banks can take United States bonds, which they hold against loans to customers, to secure a discount at Federal Reserve Bank. But they must obtain beforehand proper authorization. On understanding with reserve bank, 90-day discounts might be renewed until customer has paid for his bonds in full. It is not believed customers would object to giving desired authorization.

A very important question presenting itself is rate of interest banks are going to charge customers for carrying loans. Some bankers are insisting the market rate be charged. Others maintain this would be a great mistake, and that if banks charge customers higher than interest on the bond, 3 1/2 per cent, it would spell failure as regards making the bond issue a popular one. The ordinary person might feel he was being imposed upon if his bank charged him 4 1/2 per cent, for instance, on his 3 1/2 per cent bond. It is being proposed that banks get together, at least the clearing house members, and agree to limit loans to customers, made for purchasing United States bonds, to no higher rate than interest on the bond itself, and with no commission.

This proposal, however, is predicated on action by Federal Reserve Bank that discounts growing out of such loan transactions should also be at 3 1/2 per cent. Present rate of discount for 90 days at New York Federal Reserve Bank is 4 per cent. This rate, of course, would make it disadvantageous for local banks to extend loan to customers at 3 1/2 per cent. Bankers believe Federal Reserve Board should authorize federal reserve banks to rediscunt United States bond loans for members at 3 1/2 per cent, or the same rate the banks are charging customers on such loans. There should also be an understanding in regard to renewals of such rediscunts.

MARINE WAR RISK
RATES ARE LOWER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—War risk insurance shows a softening tendency. Number of shipments to the Allies within the past two weeks have jumped to gigantic proportions, and apparent decline in submarine attacks has given confidence to underwriters.

War insurance on shipments to Liverpool, London and Glasgow averages 9 per cent. Fast liners are accepted as "good risks," and are readily accepted at 10 per cent. Slow vessels are charged up to 10 per cent on these routes. Mediterranean rates are without change, quotations being from 10 per cent to 12 per cent. Holland rate is 10 per cent. Scandinavian rate is 6 per cent, but some underwriters refuse business at double this rate. Armed allied ships can be placed to Havre at 9 per cent and 10 per cent, while neutral ships are charged from 12 per cent to 15 per cent.

MASSACHUSETTS
GAS EARNINGS

The earnings of the operating companies owned by Massachusetts Gas (not including J. B. B. Coal and New England Manufacturing) for the month of April were \$104,454 larger than the net largest month in the history of the Companies; the previous largest earnings in one month being in November, 1916, when they were \$76,582.

The increased earnings of New England Coal & Coke reflect new contract prices which went into effect April 1, 1917.

The Federal Coal & Coke Company declared a dividend of 19 per cent payable May 31.

BOSTON MAN NAMED
GULF ROAD RECEIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
PENSACOLA, Fla.—F. E. Dewey of Boston was appointed operating receiver and Philip D. Beall of Pensacola receiver of the Gulf, Florida & Alabama Railway in the Federal Court here. The action was taken "to protect and conserve" the assets of the road and "to insure its continued operation." Mr. Beall resigned as assistant Federal District Attorney to accept the appointment.

PARIS BOURSE CLOSED

PARIS, France—The Bourse was closed today, a holiday.

TREASURY BILL
SELLING CHANGE

Sentiment in London Money Market Improves on Account of Reduction of Offering to \$20,000,000 at This Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—During the week ending Saturday, April 28, monetary rates in Lombard Street have been easier. A week ago, when writing on this question, mention was made of the Government's method of offering Treasury bills for application by tender in batches of \$50,000,000 and the unfavorable impression which the practice of this plan of offering the paper made upon market opinion, to say nothing of the raising of rates which occurred in consequence. It was becoming more or less obvious that some change would have to be made in the Government scheme of procedure and, as anticipated, this took the shape of an announcement in Monday's London Gazette to the effect that the next issue of bills would be for an amount of \$20,000,000. In addition to this, commencing from April 28, limited amounts of bills would be offered at fixed rates of discount which would be based upon and would be less than the average rates of allotment of any bills offered for tender during the preceding seven days. With a view to preventing applications for exchequer bonds being diverted to Treasury bills, the applications to these limited amounts of treasuries would only be received from banks and banking and discount houses, the minimum to be applied for to be \$25,000. As a natural consequence of these measures, the tone of market sentiment has undergone a complete change and rates have eased as expected. The approaching budget has overshadowed the situation during the latter part of the week and makes the immediate outlook rather obscure. The more favorable situation between London and New York is greatly welcomed, and people in the city have been appreciative of the reception accorded the British Commission in Washington and the inclusion in its personnel of the governor of the Bank of England, Lord Cunliffe, has imparted much confidence in city financial circles.

The weekly exchequer accounts for the seven days to April 21 show the smallest receipts of any similar period since the close of 1916, but the £9,129,000 received is nevertheless much larger than has been usual at this time of the year. Customs and excise was the largest contributor at £3,594,000, and excess profits duty produced £3,086,000. Expenditure was £43,092,000. After allowing for some miscellaneous debits the weekly deficit worked out at £34,016,000. The net loans yielded £3,339,000, so that £2,323,000 went into the cash balances.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows a further influx of the yellow metal to the coffers of the central institution, the increase for the period covered by the statement being £183,000, raising the stock of bullion now held by the bank to £55,248,000. As the note circulation expanded by £115,000 the reserve is only up £68,000. Owing, however, to a decrease in the deposit liabilities the reserve ratio is 1.16 per cent higher at 20.90 per cent, which is the highest since mid-December last.

The price of silver has risen still further in accordance with general expectations and present indications point to still higher rates. Today's—Saturday, April 28—quotation is 37.9-16 1/2 pence.

The foreign exchange rates have been more steady than for some weeks past, but most of the movements have not been in London's favor. Even the New York cable rate, which has been very steady of late and in spite of the further credits recently arranged there, has at times manifested an easier tone. The Amsterdam quotation reacted to 11.53, but was better yesterday at 11.61.

The Spanish and Swiss quotations have been dull and particularly the Scandinavian rates, but it is expected that the latter condition will be temporary.

The stock exchange, after opening firm on Monday, reacted later in the week on unfavorable budget anticipations, the submarine menace, and the food question. Gilt edged stocks dropped somewhat, the weakness of the French loan being particularly noticeable. The mining and rubber share sections have reflected the general trend, and in the latter, profit taking has been a feature.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Flour at wholesale in Boston is \$14.25 to \$15.25 per barrel, from a high of \$17.75 Monday.

Exports from Holland to United States were cut down by submarine campaign during first quarter of 1917 to \$4,967,535, compared with \$8,413,029 in corresponding three months of last year.

Administration has been informed by representatives of Associated Grain Exchanges that if Allies sold their wheat "futures," a drop of at least \$1 a bushel would immediately follow. Understood Allies are willing to sell future holdings provided United States will guarantee their needs from coming crop.

SELL RAILROAD FOR JUNK

DENVER, Col.—The Denver, Larimer & Northwestern railroad, running north from Denver 55 miles, was sold at auction Wednesday to A. D. Radetsky of Denver, for junk. The price was \$210,000.

IMPROVEMENT IN
TEXAS CROPS

Texas & Pacific road's crop report as of May 1 follows: Louisiana Division—Crops are backward, but general improvement has resulted from warm weather of last few days, although ground in some localities is still too wet for cultivation. Cotton planting is well advanced. Acreage of corn and truck crops has greatly increased.

Eastern Division—Weather is favorable, and from all indications every available foot of tillable soil will be used this season. Corn is in fine condition. Cotton planting is almost completed. There is about a 20 per cent shortage in cotton acreage, equally divided in corn and other food-stuffs.

Fort Worth Division—Recent rains have made conditions about all that could be desired. Crops are fairly good in the territory west of Mingo and between Mingo and Texarkana, except that cotton is slightly retarded because of cool weather and excessive rainfall. Small grain is doing fine.

Rio Grande Division—In vicinity of Abilene wheat and oat crop is about 65 per cent short of normal. It is estimated cotton crop will be 30 per cent short in acreage and feed crop will be normal. In vicinity of Texas and Fort Worth crop conditions are unfavorable, probably 50 per cent of wheat plowed up and balance needs rain.

DIVIDENDS

Adams Express Company declared usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 21.

Union Twist Drill Company declared a dividend of \$6 a share on the common stock, payable May 22 to stock of record May 16.

Plymouth Rubber Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on preferred stock, payable June 1 to stock of record May 25.

Atlantic Coast Line road declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable July 10 to stock of record June 19.

The National Lead Company has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred and 1 per cent on its common stock.

Eastman Kodak Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 2.

Brooklyn Union Gas Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

The Cuban-American Sugar Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 2 1/2 per cent on common and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

The Cambria Steel Company has declared its usual dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock and 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 2 to stock of record May 21. These are the same amounts as were paid March 15 last.

Reading Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the second preferred stock, payable July 12 to stock of record June 25; also a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on first preferred stock, payable Sept. 13, to stock of record Aug. 28.

Crucible Steel Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock and a dividend of 4 per cent on accumulated preferred dividends, both payable June 30. This leaves 4 per cent still to be paid on back dividends. Directors subscribed \$1,000,000 to Liberty Loan for benefit of stockholders and employees.

Alabama Great Southern Railroad declared regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1/2 per cent, on preferred stock, payable Aug. 25 to stock of record July 21, and the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock, payable June 26 to stock of record June 4.

NEW BELT LINE
FOR PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—On account of the great increase in freight traffic and the congested condition of the railroads here, it is reported that important financial interests have joined with the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway in the construction of a new belt line around this city. The entire distance is said to be about 100 miles.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	87 1/2	89
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	102
Illinois	220	234
Indiana Pipe Line	89	92
Ohio Oil	335	340
Territorial Oil & Gas	485	495
Prairie Pipe	270	275
South Penn Oil	270	280
Standard Oil, California	248	252
Indiana	225	240
Kentucky	325	340
New Jersey	580	600
New York	288	292
Union Tank Line	85	88

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sterling quoted at 4.75-9-16 for demand and 4.76-45-6 for cables. Long sterling was nominally 4.72 1/2 for 60 days, and 4.70 1/2 for 90 days. Franc cables 5.71 1/2, checks 5.72 1/2; lire cables 6.99, checks 7; Swiss cables 5.11 1/2, checks 5.12 1/2; gulder cables 41-16, checks 40 1/2; ruble cables 27.50, checks 27.40; pesetas 22.10 and 21.90; Stockholm 29.95 and 29.75; Christiania 29.35.

FLOUR PRICES DECLINE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Standard brands of flour declined 1/2 to 1 1/2 per barrel for family use and \$15.80 for bakers.

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GOOD PROGRESS

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HAVANA, Cuba—The sugar crop continues

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COMPULSORY STATE
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—A labor conference was held recently in Glasgow,

under the auspices of the National

Council for Civil Liberties, at which

Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., was

the principal speaker. The object of

the conference was to discuss "the

proposed introduction of industrial

conscription and the attitude of labor

in connection with the matter."

During the conference there was

considerable disturbance outside the

hall from an opposition body headed

by some office-bearers of the Scottish

Patriotic Federation. The crowd tried

to gain admittance to the hall, but

were held in check by a strong body

of stewards who guarded the doors.

Blows were exchanged, and finally

the police had to intervene to restore

order.

In his opening address, Councilor

Shinwell, who presided, stated that

letters had appeared in the press

advocating that the meeting should be

broken up, not, he said, because they

were to deal with the subject with

which they were entitled to deal, and

which was important to trade union-

ism and labor, but because they were

to be addressed by Mr. Ramsay Mac-

donald. It was time, the speaker

continued, that people in Glasgow were

not going to the fact that they were

not going to allow disturbances to occur

without protest. If these people in-

tended to behave in that way, Mr.

Shinwell warned them, in the absence

of protection to which the meeting

was entitled, they would be met by

other methods.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald then ad-

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Russia—unless they could encourage

it to break out in Berlin. All these

things nowadays, he said, according to

his new British philosophy and poli-

tics, were good for the alien, but very

bad for themselves. For his own part,

he confessed he belonged to the old

generation. He thought it was very

good for his own people at home, and

so long as he remained in public life

he hoped he would continue in that

belief and carry it out.

Mr. MacDonald then went on to

criticize the National Service scheme.

He declared that the universal method

of registration in connection with the

scheme meant that the voluntary sys-

tem was going to fail. It would then

be said, he continued, that there had

been a large number of registrations,

but a very small number of them

were effective, and therefore there

must be compulsory powers to get

hold of the shirkers. In his opinion

the trade unions could do all that was

necessary in connection with the

scheme.

A resolution against industrial

conscription was adopted, as was a res-

olution expressing approval of the pro-

gram of the Russian revolution.

ROAD CONTRACT AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern Bureau

TEXARKANA, Ark.—A contract for

the building of 70 miles of good roads

has been let by the direction of the

Miller County Highway and Bridge Dis-

trict, to a Sherman (Tex.) company.

The main road will run from Texar-

kana to Fulton, a distance of 20 miles,

and there will be side roads to other

towns. The sum of \$450,000 for grad-

ing and graveling the road system

has been raised by bonds which will

run for 15 years

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Meadowlark's Piping

"See-oh-see," in a clear, sweet, long-drawn, life-like whistle came swinging up from the wayside meadow.

"See-oh-see," some one is calling," we said. "So sweet, so clear. But who is it?"

"See-oh-see — see-oh-see-oh-see," came again.

Quietly we looked off across the meadow toward the distant mountains, misty blue in the softness of the spring morning; the purple-tinged treetops following along above the river bank; the green-tipped willows here and there along the brookside; the meadow green with fresh spring grass tops and spotted with "boggy's" brown tresses.

"I don't see anyone," I said. "Perhaps we should go nearer," and on we went along the path, twisting and turning, up and down across the low knoll.

A sudden whirl of rushing wings; a brown-backed, plump-bodied bird, outspread tail, white-edged, sprang from among the grass tops. Up he swung, rapidly beating wings, down-curved, sailing, fluttering away he went o'er the meadow.

"Why, it's Meadowlark! He was hidden down among the grasses, for that's his home among the meadow grasses. There he is, on that old fence post," we said, and on we walked.

"And see what a gray yellow breast he has, and a yellow throat, and a black crescent-shaped spot, just below. Looks almost like a bow-tie. Isn't he quite pretty?"

"See-oh-see," he called back to us. "Spring is here. Isn't it dandy? The meadow grass is springing forth all fresh and green, touched and patched here and there with dandelions, gay little dots of yellow gold. And shadow-bush, lacy, wavy, stands forth in snowy whiteness, far up on the mountain side, while, here and there, one waves its graceful tresses along the brookside at the edge of the woodland. And then Swampy Brook shows her picture."

"And it's fine down here in the meadows, so flat, so broad. We have all sorts of fun, swinging and sailing and fluttering here and there. And we can see so far, when we stop on the fence posts. And then, sometimes, we go way up in the tree tops, though not very often, for it's more fun down here, I think. And then, later, when the grasses grow long and deep and thick, that's where we nest, you know. The nests are all hidden away beneath the grass tops, quite snug and cozy and sometimes we have them arched over a trifle. 'Tis almost like seeking a 'needle in a haystack' to find it then. And, of course, that's our secret, the Birdland secret always, you know. And there's quite often a gurgling, whispering brook, with quiet pools here and there. Part of Swampy Brook, perhaps. For it shows pictures, when we go swinging, sailing over it. I've seen them, pictures of broad, blue skies and nodding, swaying daisies, bright golden-faced with white tresses, and waving, billowing goldenrod, at different times through the summer."

"And your colors, so brown and then so bright and gay?" we asked.

"I've heard," he said, "that we caught the brown from waiting spring grasses and 'boggy's' tresses. But the yellow and black I'm not sure about. Perhaps from Morning Sky, just before sunrise, — all golden yellow, with a black cloud streaking across, just above the mountain top. Haven't you seen it? For we try to be up to see sunrise every morning. And it's deliciously bright and fresh then. That's when the Meadow Chorus is given; then we stand quite straight, and call 'see-oh-see.'"

"The Meadow Chorus?" we said suddenly. "We haven't heard of that. What is it?"

"Why, it's the Meadow Chorus in the Birdland Orchestra. We're the 'pipers,' you know. That's our part. For, you see, Song Sparrow, brown-backed and spotted-breasted, sings his song from the fence-row; and Bobolink, gay in his black, buff, and white coat, swinging, soaring, sailing, almost bubbles over; and Red-winged Blackbird, black with bright red shoulder spots, gurgles on; and 'Fieldy' Sparrow trills away up on the hillside; and we meadowlarks 'pipe' on. So, you see, we have quite a chorus. But one needs to be quite early to hear it. For 'tis becoming more quiet now, and Morning Sun is soaring quite high."

"We would like very much to hear it. We will try to, indeed," we answered. "See-oh-see," came swinging, floating up to us from farther on.

"That's Neighbor Lark. I must be going," and on he went, swinging and fluttering and sailing.

The Catbird

He sits on a branch of yon blossoming bush, The madcap cousin of robin and thrush, And sings without ceasing the whole morning long; Now wild, now tender, the wayward song That flows from his soft, gray, fluttering throat;

But often he stops in his sweetest note, And shaking a flower from the blossoming bough, Draws out, "Mi-eu, mi-ow!" Dear merry mocker, your mimic art Makes drowsy Grimaldin awake in a start, And peer all around with a puzzled air, For who would suppose that one would dare To mimic the voice of a mortal foe. You're safe on the bough, as well you know; And if ever a bird could laugh, 'tis you.

Drawing, "Mi-ow, mi-ou!" —Edith Thomas.

The Hebrides

The great group of islands which lie off the west of Scotland number 500; these islands are called the Hebrides. It has been estimated that only about one-fifth of them are inhabited and that a third of the inhabited ones have each a population of about 10 people.

The City That Floats on the Water

No one could be more gentle and kind than the little gray goose Dunfin. All the wild geese loved her. When Dunfin asked for anything, not even Akka (the goose leader) could say no.

As soon as Dunfin came to Lake Malar, the landscape looked familiar to her. Just beyond the lake lay the sea, with many wooded islands, and there, on a little islet, lived her parents and her brothers and sisters. She begged the wild geese to fly to her home before traveling farther north, that she might let her family see that she was still alive. It would be such a joy to them.

Akka frankly declared that she thought Dunfin's parents and brothers and sisters had shown no great love for her when they abandoned her at Oland, but Dunfin would not admit that Akka was in the right. "What else was there to do, when they saw that I could not fly?" she protested. "Surely they couldn't remain at Oland on my account!"

Dunfin began telling the wild geese all about her home in the archipelago, to try to induce them to make the trip, so we may read in "The Further Adventures of Nils," by Selma Lagerlof, her family lived on a rock island. Seen from a distance, there appeared to be nothing but stone there; but when one came closer there were to be found the choicest goose tidbits in clefts and hollows, and one might search long for better nesting places than those that were hidden in the mountain crevices or among the osier bushes. But the best of all was the old fisherman who lived there. . . . He walked around among the birds' nests, and when the mother birds were sitting he brought them food. Not one was afraid of him. They all loved him.

Dunfin had been in his hut many times and he had fed her with bread crumbs. Because he was kind to the birds they flocked to his island in such great numbers that it was becoming overcrowded. If one happened to arrive a little late in the spring, all the nesting places were occupied. That was why Dunfin's family had been obliged to leave her.

Dunfin begged so hard that she finally had her way, although the wild geese felt that they were losing time, and really should be going straight north. But a little trip like this to the cliff island would not delay them more than a day.

So they started off one morning, after fortifying themselves with a good breakfast, and flew eastward

over Lake Malar. The boy (Nils, who was traveling with the geese through the air) did not know for certain where they were going; but he noticed that the farther east they flew the livelier it was on the lake and the more built up were the shores.

Heavily freighted barges and sloops, boats and fishing smacks were on their way east, and these were met and passed by many pretty white steamers. Along the shores ran country roads and railway tracks—all in the same direction. There was some place beyond in the east where all wished to go in the morning.

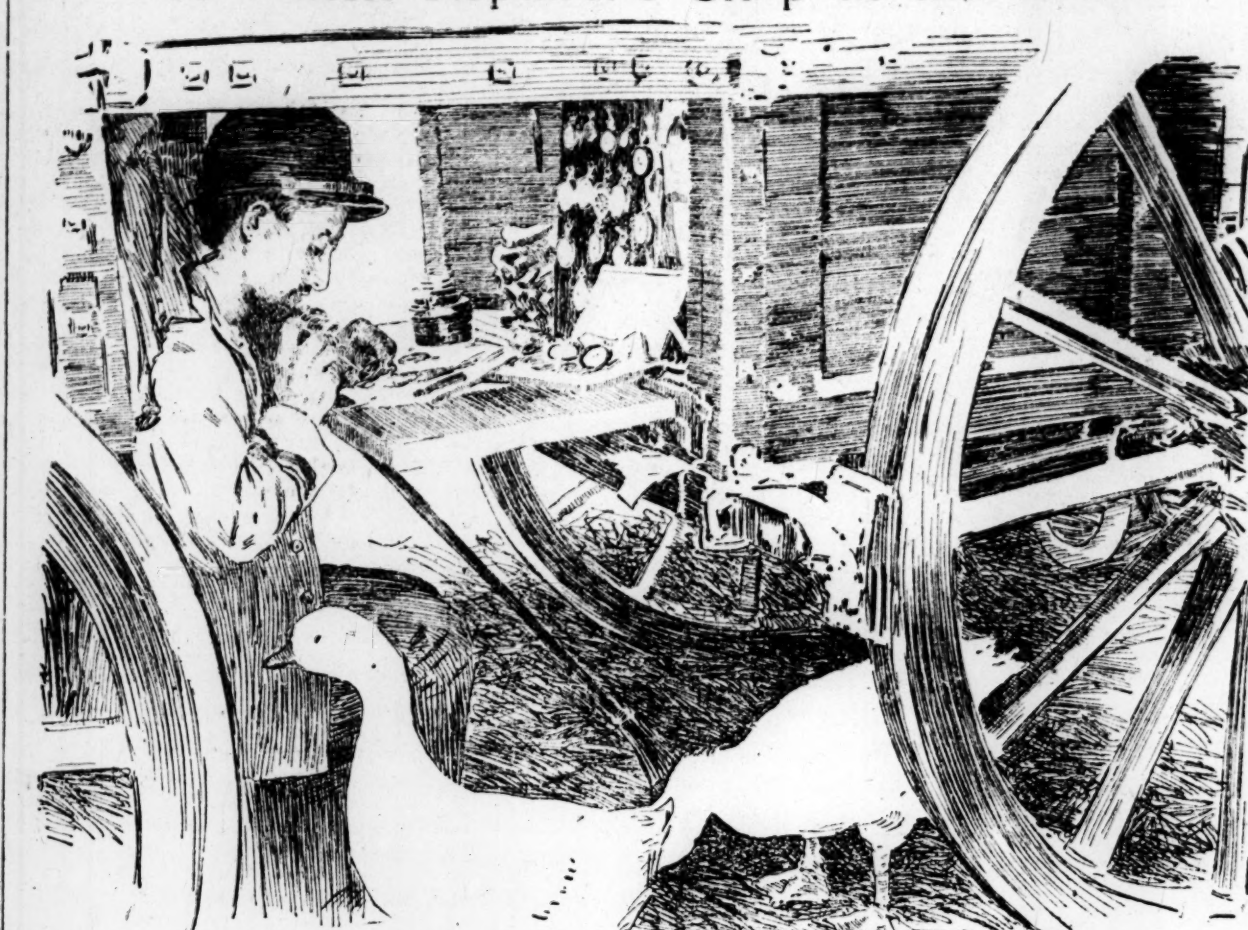
On one of the islands the boy saw a big, white castle, and to the east of it the shores were dotted with villas. At the start these lay far apart, then they became closer and closer, and, presently, the whole shore was lined with them. They were of every variety—here a castle, there a cottage; then a low manor house appeared, or a mansion, with many towers. Some stood in gardens, but most of them were in the wild woods which bordered the shores. Despite their dissimilarity, they had one point in resemblance—they were plainly visible. He turned to see the plain and somber-looking, like other buildings, but were gaudily painted in striking green and blues, reds and white, like children's playhouses.

As the boy sat on the goose's back and glanced down at the curious mansions, Dunfin cried out with delight: "Now I know where I am. Over there lies the City that Floats on the Water."

The boy looked ahead. At first he saw nothing but some light clouds and mists rolling forward over the water, but soon he caught sight of some tall spires, and then one and another house, with many rows of windows. They appeared and disappeared—rolling hither and thither—but not a strip of shore did he see. Everything over there appeared to be resting on the water.

Nearer to the city he saw no more pretty playhouses along the shores—only dingy factories. Great heaps of coal and wood were stacked behind tall planks, and alongside black, sooty docks lay bulky freight steamers; but over all was spread a shimmering, transparent mist, which made everything appear so big and strong and wonderful that it was almost beautiful.

The wild geese flew past factories and freight steamers and were nearing the cloud-enveloped spires. Suddenly all the mists sank to the water, save the thin, fleecy ones that circled above their heads, beautifully tinted



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Perhaps you never thought that watches have to be repaired at the front, in war time. But they do, of course, and this picture shows the curious shop of an Italian watch repairer. As you can see for your-

self, he has established himself underneath one of the great army wagons, where, upon a little shelf which lets down, he has ranged all the tools which he needs for his work. The upright stand holding watches which

are being regulated reminds us of those we might see in any city watchmaker's shop. Probably this man is pursuing his trade at a safe distance from the firing line; the inquisitive geese would seem to indicate this.

The Writing of the Ancients

Very early in the history of man there grew up three great needs: first, a means of remembering something that must be done at a particular time; second, a means of sending a message to some one at a distance; and third, a way of marking as one's own property cattle or tools, and of placing some mark upon one's own handiwork, such as a piece of pottery.

One of the oldest devices for this first need was to tie a knot in a cord or thong. Herodotus, the Greek historian, tells us a story which illustrates this. Darius, the Persian King, on his expedition into Scythia, leaving behind him Greek soldiers to guard the bridge over the Ister River, gave them a thong with a number of knots equal to the number of days that they were to keep watch over the bridge. Each day they were to untie a knot and, if the King did not return on the day the last knot was untied, they were to destroy the bridge and go away.

For the purpose of sending a message to an absent person, in ancient times, a message-stick was used. This method is still in use, too, among

the natives of Australia. A branch of a tree was taken, and notches made on it with a mussel shell (of course, today, a knife is used), in the presence of the messenger who was to carry the stick. He was usually given instructions, too, so the notches were really only an aid to his memory, when he was presenting the stick to the headman of the tribe to which he had been sent.

But there was another early form of this crude sort of message-sending, from which some kinds of early writing were derived. Two kinds of writing date from the earliest history of man: first, the engraving of a visible object on the hard, flat surface of a pebble or a bone; and second, drawing or painting marks, which had different meanings. The cave-men of prehistoric times used these methods, and a large number of pebbles marked in this way have been discovered. The stones were colored with peroxide of iron, and have two kinds of markings: strokes, which may have stood for numbers; and symbols, some of which looked almost like attempts to draw trees or plants.

This picture-writing, called pictography, has left traces in all parts of the world, but especially in North America, where it was used by the Indians until quite modern times. Besides picture-writing, the Indians used also notched sticks to record the number of days spent on expeditions and other events, and wampum belts made of strung beads. These last were quite an art, and can be studied with interest. White beads meant peace, and purple beads stood for war; patterns of different colored beads thus contained a story. Such was the belt presented by the Lenape Indians to William Penn, when he made a treaty with them in 1682. Two figures in the middle of the belt represent Penn and the Indian Chief joining hands, thus clearly showing that a treaty had been made. The Indians also drew crude pictures on birch bark and on skins.

For the Indians, these simple methods were sufficient and they did not even develop these very far, but it was another story with the ancient peoples of the Old World, whose civilization was much more advanced. The Assyrians, the Egyptians, and the Chinese were the ones who certainly learned to write pictography into real writing. The process, of course, lasted through many centuries, and is far too difficult to describe here.

The Egyptian system of writing is, perhaps, the oldest of any that is known. It started from the same point as every other system of pictography. But both the Egyptians and the Chinese went a step farther than the American Indians; they turned their pictures into what was called a syllabary, or a table of picture syllables, which, in turn, became an alphabet. But the Egyptian never became a real alphabet, as we know it, partly because the Egyptian writers were artists and loved the decoration of the picture kind of writing. Their writing was called hieroglyphics, and some scholars think that the Phoenicians, an ancient people of Southeastern Europe, who first brought the knowledge of the alphabet, as we know it, to the Greeks, borrowed it from the Egyptian hieroglyphics. However the alphabet originated, we know that these Phoenicians were using it freely in the Ninth Century B. C., and from them it became known to the Greeks, and then spread over the western world.

Now we come to the materials on which writing was done, and they have been many and various. The Biblical peoples, the Assyrians and Babylonians, used to trace on soft clay tablets, which were afterward hardened by the sun. Among other ancient peoples, such things as strong leaves of plants and trees, the bark of trees, linen, and skins, were in use.

They flew over factories and workshops; then over mansions edging the shores. Steamboats and tugs swarmed on the water; but now they came from the east and were steaming westward toward the city.

The wild geese flew on, but instead of the narrow Malar flocks and the little islands, broader waters and larger islands spread under them. At last the land was left behind and seen no more.

They flew still farther out, where they found no more large inhabited islands—only numberless little rock islands were scattered on the water. Now the flocks were not crowded by the land. The sea lay before them, vast and limitless.

Here the wild geese alighted on a cliff island, and as soon as their feet touched the ground the boy turned to Dunfin.

"What city did we fly over just now?" he asked.

"I don't know what human beings have named it," said Dunfin. "We gray geese call it the 'City that Floats on the Water.'"

"The Little Dog Boy"

Never were there happier children than the three Landseer boys, who lived in London. They had four sisters who were all very well for girls, a mother of whose beauty they were proud, and a father who was a capital chum. John Landseer, this especially nice father, was an engraver. He liked a good picture better than almost anything else in the world, and he taught Thomas, Charles, and Edwin to draw before they could read.

Every pleasant day, for years, the engraver stopped his work, and took the boys on a tramp to Hampstead Heath, where there were sure to be donkeys, cows, and goats, either grazing in the fields or stretched sleeping under the huge oak trees. Each boy was provided with pencil and paper, and was expected to take home to his mother and sisters a picture of some animal which he saw there.

Edwin was the youngest, but the cleverest, of the three brothers, writes Mary S. Stimpson, in "The Child's Book of English Biography." At the age of four, he drew very lifelike cows. At five, he could sketch a dog much better than Tom, who was seven years older. He found he liked to make dog pictures better than any others. He sketched tiny spaniels, great mastiffs, fierce-looking bull dogs, and fat, clumsy puppies. People would stare first at these pictures, then at the small boy who made them, and go away marveling at his genius.

John Landseer must have felt well paid for all his jaunts to Hampstead Heath, for his three sons made art their sole profession. Thomas ranked high as an engraver. Charles was a teacher and member of the Royal Academy, and Edwin became the most famous animal painter of his country. Besides these days in the fields among the quiet, cud-chewing creatures, there were exciting trips to menageries and to the Tower of London, where lions, leopards, tigers, and bears were kept. Edwin made it a point to attend cattle shows and sheep shearings. He wanted to watch all animals in their different moods.

Edwin was a curly-headed, wide-awake boy of 14 when he began to study at the Royal Academy. He had not been painting there long before he astonished his teachers and critics with a most striking portrait of a dog called Brutus. This was placed on exhibition, and on account of the talk it made, Edwin was nicknamed "the little dog boy." Two years later he exhibited "The Fighting Dogs," which was bought at once by a nobleman, and then the 18-year-old lad had all the orders he could fill. It came the fashion with the wealthy Londoners to have their pet dogs painted by Landseer.

Sir Walter Scott, the great novelist and poet, called on Edwin as soon as he had seen his pictures, and invited him to his home at Abbotsford. Edwin never forgot that visit as long as he lived. The Scottish Highlands are very beautiful, and the artist admired the strapping shepherds, the story-telling boatmen, and the shrill tones of the bagpipes. Then, too, he watched the deer bounding through the wooded slopes. . . . Some of Landseer's most famous paintings are of the shepherds and deer he sketched in Scotland. He made several pictures of Sir Walter's dogs, for there were some fine collies and hounds at Abbotsford.

Queen Victoria was a patron and friend of Landseer's from the time she began to rule. . . . First he painted her deerhounds. She liked the picture, and she liked the man, so from time to time he was bidden to Windsor, Buckingham and Balmoral. He did portraits of Victoria and Albert, and of their babies, portraits of the royal pets, —in fact, he painted more than one hundred pictures for the Queen, for which he was paid something over a quarter of a million dollars. Victoria was fond of horses and dogs. Sometimes she and Edwin Landseer, attended by grooms, dashed off for a ride in the park together. One of Landseer's last portraits was a life-size one of Her Majesty riding a white horse, with two dogs at each side in the foreground. Both Victoria and Albert took lessons of Landseer in etching.

Little Dutch Peter and the Dike

A great many years ago a certain little Dutch boy, named Peter, lived with his mother in the town of Haarlem which lies very near the North Sea. Now, as every one knows, the country of Holland is very low-lying of it being below the level of the sea; so it has always been a great problem how to keep the sea from flooding the low-lying green meadows where the cattle graze. The people found a way to bar the water by building great strong dikes—high, broad walls which are everywhere in this little country and upon which the people often promenade. Every one realizes that these dikes must be often well repaired, for if the smallest break comes in a dike the great gray sea takes the opportunity to come in and spread itself over all the land.

Little Dutch Peter was sent out one day to do an errand for his mother, and, as he was coming home again, and it was beginning to grow dark, coming along by the dike he noticed a very small stream of water trickling down the side of the wall. As he paused to watch it, he could hear the big waves pounding hard against the wall; and he at once realized that something must be done to stop up that tiny hole in the dike. Peter turned and looked about him, but no one was in sight; over the wide, low, green landscape he could see no one but, far in the distance, a milkmaid walking through a field with her heavy pails swung from her shoulders. Peter knew that she could not help, and he could not make her hear even if he

called. Peter knew there was no time to be wasted; he could not leave the hole while he went back to the town and sought help. So he walked along to where the hole was and found that, just manage to keep out the rushing water.

At first Peter felt very glad that he had been there to look after this hole in the great strong dike; he was happy that he could be of service to the people of Haarlem and of all Holland by keeping out the water, and confidently, patiently, he stood by with his hand in the hole watching for some one to come along and relieve him. But no one came for a very long time. By and by the hole grew bigger and Peter had to thrust in his whole arm in order to keep out the gray-green water. He watched eagerly for some friend to come past the spot, and as he saw no one he almost wanted to leave his post and run home to his mother, for it was night now and had grown cold and his whole arm was very wet. But, whenever the wish came to run away, Peter reminded himself of how important it was to keep the water from overspreading little Holland; so he stood fast where he was. You can think how happy he was when, at last, he saw a light approaching along the path and he knew that some one was coming. Quickly the man sought help, bringing men to mend the dike, and Peter was free to go along home. Holland has always been proud of this small boy who did such a brave deed for his country.

ing; he went hunting with them and often planned costumes and decorations for the royal balls. Finally they made him a knight and Sir Edwin Landseer was quoted as saying:

Not every one can afford expensive paintings, no matter how much they like them. Only a few of Landseer's pictures in oil are owned by individuals, the greater number being in museums and galleries, but John Landseer, the father who taught the baby fingers to sketch, and big brother Tom, made engravings of his paintings which sold so rapidly that the engravers grew happier and richer every day. Without much effort, you can find in the shops of any city such subjects of Landseer's skill as "Dignity and Impudence," "The Monarch of the Glen," and "The Connaisseurs," to say nothing of "Shoeing the Bay Mare," and "King Charles' Spaniels."

In Trafalgar Square, there is a monument to Admiral Nelson, the great naval hero. After it had stood 15 years, its plain shaft topped with a statue of Nelson, the English Government decided to adorn its base with the figures of four bronze lions. Landseer received the commission to model these. Working with clay was new to him, but he was very thorough in filling this order. He made paper sketches, canvas studies, and model after model in clay. He was nearly 10 years about it. But, when the majestic figures were unveiled (each lion measured 20 feet in length and weighed seven tons), it was seen that they adorned not only the monument but the whole square. Thus there was one more big success for the man who trudged as a child to Hampstead Heath, to make his smudgy pictures of sheep and cows.

Landseer had neither wife nor children. After he had begun to earn a large income, he bought an estate in a part of London called St. John's Wood, and named it Malma Villa. In honor of Sir Walter Scott's favorite staghound. One of his sisters kept house for him, and he entertained such friends as Dickens, Thackeray, Scott, the artists Turner and Leslie, George Eliot, and the Duke of Wellington. And you may be sure it impressed the neighbors when the royal carriages rolled through the gates of Malma Villa, where "the little dog boy," grown up, was host.

Some Curious Tree Friends

Every one has heard of small trees getting sown on larger ones, and appearing like little bushes on the branches of their hosts. But in India it is, in some parts, fairly common to see the tall Palmyra palm growing as if from the top of the tree called Bengal fig. The appearance this presents is most curious and it has engaged the attention of nearly all travelers in the Thana district of Bombay, where the palm is especially abundant. If one fancies how incongruous a very tall telegraph pole fixed into the middle of an oak tree and surmounted by a small crown of fan-shaped leaves would look, it can be realized how astonishing the first encounter with the Palmyra palm must be, when similarly united with a fig tree. An explanation, of course, had to be found, and the first casual observers might be divided into those that thought it a case of a hybrid, and the remainder who considered it a graft. But botanists know that no hybrid or graft has ever been produced between two species that are so distantly related as those in question. As a matter of fact, the introduction of these two friends to each other is made by some of the pretty little birds that abound in the region, including a few of the humming birds. Their principal food, Mr. George Michael Ryan tells us, in the Journal of the Natural History Society of Bombay, consists of the minute fruits of the wild fig trees. After collecting a few of these, they usually fly off to the top of a tall palm to enjoy them in peace. Some of the seeds fall and become lodged in the joints where the leaves spring from the stem. Here, in process of time, they germinate, throwing out roots below and branches and leaves above. But the roots of these fig trees are not content to draw their moisture and food from the little pocket of sand and dust into which they happened to fall. They soon multiply and spread far beyond their original home, into a thin network that covers and envelops the whole of the lower part of the Palmyra stem. Branches at the same time multiply above, forming a large bush, which, with the roots, monopolizes the situation and makes the palm look like a mere adjunct. But the palm does not mind. All the air it wants is for the leaves above. The encircling sheath of fig roots, moreover, causes it no inconvenience, because it would not, in any case, increase in girth after it had once risen from the ground. It is, in fact, a case of symbiosis or mutual accommodation between the two species. The palm gives the necessary assistance to the baby fig and, afterwards, support to its maturing branches while the foliage which these bear provides welcome shade to the roots of its patron.

Opening a Knife Blade

Does your pen-knife blade refuse to open? Here is a certain and easy method of bringing it to terms.

Place one corner of your handkerchief over the back of the stubborn blade and wind the rest of it tightly around the knife. Hold the opposite corner between the first and second fingers of your right hand (if you are right handed) and throw the knife from you with some speed. Go over and pick it up and you will find the blade opened. I have yet to find a knife so rusty that it would not yield to this treatment—and it does save the thumb nails!—Outing.

THE HOME FORUM

Unexpected Company

"It's most mighty," said Jess, turning on her husband, "at ye should tak' a pleasure in bringin' this hoose to disgrace. Hoo did ye no tell us sener?"

"I fair forgot," Hendry answered, "but what's a' yer steer?"

Jess looked at me (she often did this) in a way that meant, "What a man is this I'm tied to?"

"Steer!" she exclaimed. "It's no time we was makin' a steer! They'll be in for their tea one meenute, an' the room no sae muckle as sweepit. Ay, an' me lookin' like a sweep; an' Tibbie Mealmaker 'at's sae partikler genteel seel'n ye sic a sight as ye are!"

Jess shook Hendry out of his chair while Leebie began to sweep with one hand, and agitatedly to unbuckle her wrapper with the other.

"She didna see me," said Hendry, sitting down forlornly on the table.

"Get aff that table," cried Jess. "See hoo o' the besom," she said to Leebie.

"For mercy's sake, mother," said Leebie, "gie yer face a dight, an' put on a clean mutch."

"I'll open the door if they come before ye're ready," said Hendry, as Leebie pushed him against the dresser.

"Ye daur to speak aboot openin' the door, an' ye sic a mess," cried Jess, with her mouth full of pins.

"Havers," retorted Hendry. "A man canna be aye washin' at 'imself!"

Seeing that Hendry was as much in the way as myself, I invited him upstairs to the attic. . . . I was aware that the room was speckless; but for all that Leebie was turning it upside down.

"She's aye taken like that," Hendry said to me, referring to his wife. "When she's expectin' company, Ay, it's a peety she canna tak' things canner!"

"Tibbie Mealmaker must be some one of importance?" I asked.

"Ou, she's naething by the ord'nar'; but ye see she was marit to a Tilledrum man no lang syne, an' they're said to hae a mighty grand establishment."

"And who did Tibbie get?" I asked;

for in Thrums they say, "Wha did she get?" and "Wha did he tak'?"

"His name's Davit Curly. Ou, a critter fu' o' maggots, an' nae great match, for he's juist the Tilledrum bill-sticker."

At this moment Jess shouted from her chair (she was burnishing the society teapot as she spoke) "Mind, Hendry McQuimpha, 'at upon nae condition are ye to mention the bill-sticker afore Tibbie!"

"Tibbie," Hendry explained to me, "is a terrible vain tid, an' doesna think the bill-sticker genteel. Ay, they say 'at if she meets Davit in the street wi' his paste-pot an' the brush in his hands she pretends no to ken 'im."

Every time Jess paused to think she cried up orders, such as:

"Dinna call her Tibbie, mind ye. Always address her as Mistress Curly."

"Shake hands w' baith o' them, an' say ye hope they're in the enjoyment o' guid health."

"Dinna put yer feet on the table."

"Mind, ye're no to mention 'at ye kent they were in the toon."

"If Tibbie says anything aboot the chingie ye no to say 'at we dinna use it ilka day."

"Dinna lean back in the big chair, for it's broken, an' Leebie's gien it a lick o' glue this meenute."

"When Leebie gies ye a kick aneath the table, that'll be a sign to ye to say grace."

Hendry looked at me apologetically as these instructions came up.

"I wanna dive my head w' sic nonsense," he said; "it's no for a man body to be sae crammed fu' o' manners."

"Come awa doon," Jess shouted to him, "an put on a clean dickey."

"I'll better do't to please her," said Hendry, "though for my ain part I dinna like the feel o' a dickey on week-days. Na, they mak's think it's the Sabbath."

Ten minutes afterward I went downstairs to see how the preparations were progressing. Fresh muslin curtains had been put up in the room. The grand foot-stool worked by Leebie was so placed that Tibbie could not help seeing it; and a fine, cambric

handkerchief, of which Jess was very proud, was hanging out of a drawer as if by accident. An antimacassar lying carelessly on the seat of a chair concealed a rent in the horsehair, and the china ornaments on the mantelpiece were so placed that they looked whole. Leebie's black merino was hanging near the window in a good light, and Jess' Sabbath bonnet . . . occupied a nail beside it. . . . Jess, looking as fresh as a daisy, was ready to receive the visitors. She was peering through the tiny window-blind looking for them. . . .

Hendry was hustled into his Sabbath coat, and then came a tap at the door, a very genteel tap. Jess nodded to Leebie, who softly shoved Hendry into the room. The tap was repeated, but Leebie pushed her father into a chair and thrust Barrow's Sermons open into his hand. Then she stole about the house. . . . There was a third knock, whereupon Jess said, in a loud, English voice:

"Was that not a chap (knock) at the door?"

Hendry was about to reply, but she shook her fist at him. Next moment Leebie opened the door. I was upstairs, but I heard Jess say:

"Dear me, if it's not Mrs. Curly—and Mr. Curly. And hoo are ye? Come in, by Weel, this is, indeed, a pleasant surprise."—Sir James Barrie, in "A Window in Thrums."

"SET your affection on things above," wrote Paul to the Colossians, "not on things on the earth." Here the apostle gives no hint of relinquishing your affection, but of lifting it above all that is gross and fixing it upon things spiritual. Much has been spoken and written about human love, its beauty, its endurance, its helpfulness, its errors and its inadequacy. When all has been said and done, however, human affection persists. It cannot be annihilated until it is exchanged for a higher sense of love, nor will it be discarded. And so the only course left open to him whose affection has been a source of sorrow or disappointment or pain, is to fix his affection, day by day, in the way of purer desires and purposes. It is not so much whom we love, as how we love, that determines freedom and happiness. Affection itself, disinterested and generous, is not wrong. What we do with affection, or what we let it do to us, determines how much we are right, or how much we are wrong. Affection, perforce, must be, because God is Love, as the Scriptures inform us, and mankind can no more exist without Love than without God. However blind and misguided human affections may be, they are an attempt so far as they

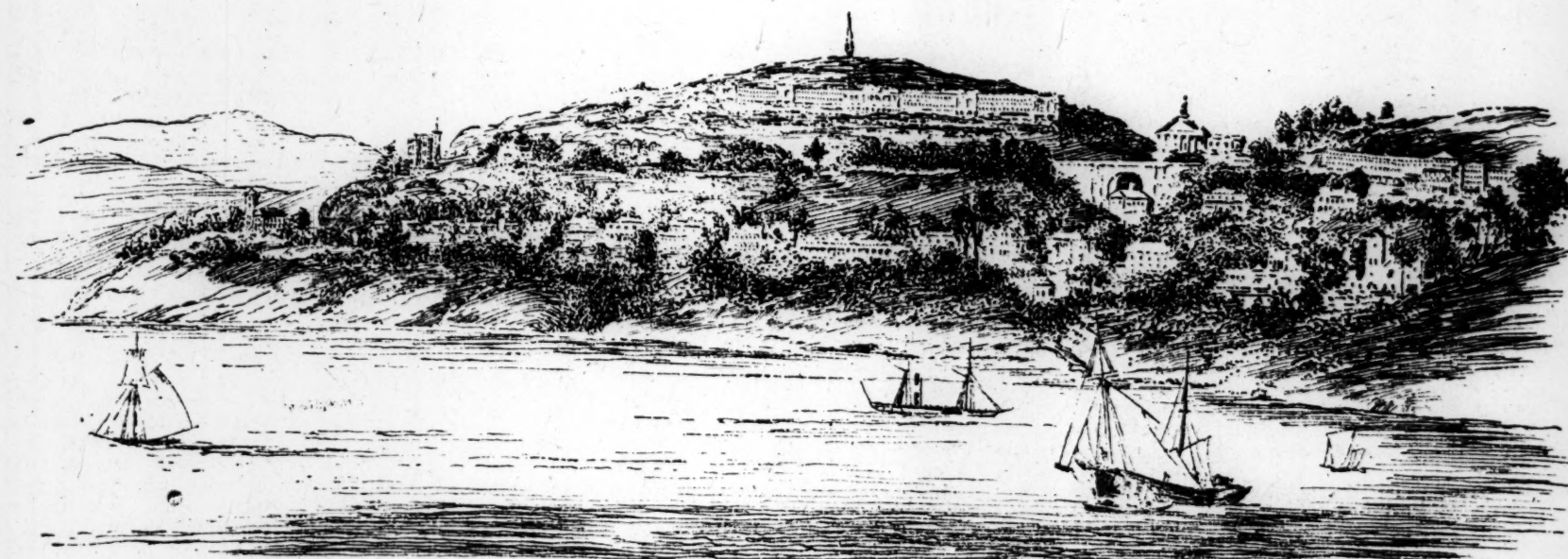
are unselfish, to find and express divine Love. They are better far than indifference and hatred; better far than loveless asceticism. The main trouble with the human mind in this question of affection is its downright ignorance as to what constitutes affection and its confusion concerning the uses and the operation of affection. So blind is human belief that it calls that which would fetter its object and gratify itself, love. And so confused is it that the activities which feed all the forms of selfishness are often carried on in the name of love. Mrs. Eddy defines the difference between true affection and its counterfeit when she writes, upon page 52 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," this about Christ Jesus and the materialists about him: "His affections were pure; theirs were carnal. His senses drank in the spiritual evidence of health, holiness, and life; their senses testified oppositely, and absorbed the material evidence of sin, sickness, and death."

So then, fixing affection upon things above becomes a question of loving and cherishing spiritual understanding and of refusing to love or to cherish material belief. To love rightly one must first understand what God is and what man is; what divine

Principle, it operates. It must grasp divine Love, that the actually shines in to dislodge and to nothingness all the felts of Love. Two things of us: to fix the affection of things of Spirit, and then mount of vision, to prove and here, today, the affluence of itual loving. The source of true affection is in divine Mind; the in which it must be exercised and practiced, is in the affairs of men. To love good only, and to bring this love to bear upon the stress and strain of things human, is the Christian task. And that it can be done Christ Jesus proved.

God, according to Christian Science, is divine Principle, Mind, Spirit, Life, Truth, Love, everywhere present. Man, the creation, emanation, expression of God, is like the divine Mind wherein he, man, exists as spiritual idea; he is the exact, undeviating, faithful likeness and image expressing Life, Truth, God, Love. Man, as the divine manifestation, shows forth God; and so shows forth divine Love. This

When the student of Christian Science learns that God alone is Love, and that Love is manifested only in the unbroken unity with God which rises supreme above all human loves and hates, he is very likely to feel, as a mortal, a long way removed from divine Love; is tempted to think divine Love so great a thing that he is far from the understanding of it and still farther from the demonstration of it. This is true; he is but poorly presenting, in most instances, the majesty and beauty of spiritual affection. The trouble with most of us is, that divine Love looks so great a thing, so far away as to achievement, that we fail to begin with the little signs and tokens of its presence just at hand. Approaching the heavenly demand, we can fulfill it in all ways and our first steps will manifest it surely in the homely services to family, to friend, to stranger. Affections set upon things above, find their stage for action among men in the intercourse of earth. They come an angel presence to purify all the courses of human desire and endeavor. The root of affection must always endure, inasmuch as the textbook of Christian Science tells us (p. 454): "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." Where God is, Love is. And where Love, as God, is, it must be manifested in the spiritual apprehension which quickens your affection to endure all purifying and to achieve all good.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from an old print

Killiney Bay, Ireland

The sea passage from Holyhead to Kingstown, the port for Dublin, occupies usually about three hours by the fast mail boats. As Ireland is approached the gently curved outlines of the Dublin mountains merge into the greater heights of the Wicklow ranges to the south. Here be it noted that in the Emerald Isle all hills are

"mountains" just as all streams are "rivers." Northward can now be seen long, low Lambay Island, where seabirds have a protected sanctuary. The bluff Howth Head forms the northern promontory of Dublin Bay, and just off it is the tiny islet of Ireland's Eye, a very sharp eye with its clean cut cliff and the detached rock fragment

known as the Stag Rock lying off it. Howth Harbor on the far side from Dublin is notable as the landing place of many famous visitors in early days, notably Queen Grania of the West on her return from visiting her royal neighbor, Elizabeth of England. To the south, Bray Head, bold and rocky, the Sugar Loaf and little Sugar Loaf

"mountains" present striking contrasts to the rounded outline of Kilmashogue, benevolently guarding Kingstown Harbor, while Dalkey Island seems advancing to greet some specially welcome friend from the other side. Between Dalkey and Bray Head curves Killiney Bay, with wooded slopes, where myrtle trees, verbenas, bamboo and azaleas flourish all the year round. Partly on account of the rare and beautiful trees adorning Killiney's steep slopes the view towards Bray Head across the blue bay brings reminiscences of the French Riviera. The shining white blackthorn brakes, primrose dells and gorgeous stretches of yellow gorse may have been before her eyes when Mrs. Felicia Hemans wrote the "Voice of Spring," for she lived for several years in Dublin.

"I come, I come, ye have called me long. I come o'er the mountains with light and song."

From "The Farm"

Far in the soft warm west
There lies an orchard-nest,
Where every spring the black-caps
come
And build themselves a downy home.
The apple-boughs entwine,
And make a network fine
Through which the morning vapors
pass
That rise from off the dewy grass.
And when the spring-warmth shoots
Along the apple-roots,
The gnarled old boughs grow full of
buds
That gleam and leaf in multitudes.
And then, first cold and white,
Soon flushing with delight,
The blossom-heads come out and blow,
And mimic sunset-tinted snow.
—Edmund Gosse.

The Desire for Learning

Men have entered into a desire of learning and knowledge sometimes upon a natural curiosity and inquisitive appetite; sometimes to entertain their minds with variety and delight; sometimes for ornament and reputation; and sometimes to enable them to victory of wit and contradiction, and most times for lucre and profession; and seldom sincerely to give a true account of their gift of reason to the benefit and use of men. As if there were sought in knowledge a couch whereupon to rest a searching and restless spirit; or a terrace for a wandering and variable mind to walk up and down with a fair prospect; or a tower of state for a proud mind to raise itself upon; or a fort or commanding ground for strife and contention; or a shop for profit and sale; and not a rich storehouse for the glory of the creator, and the relief of men's estate.—Francis Bacon.

The Absentee's Return to Russia

He was on his way towards his home. His tarantass rolled swiftly along the soft cross-road. There has been no rain for a fortnight. The atmosphere was pervaded by a light fog of milky hue, which hid the distant forests from sight, while a smell of burning filled the air. A number of dusky clouds with blurred outlines stood out against a pale blue sky, and lingered, slowly drawn. A strongish wind swept by in an unbroken current, bearing no moisture with it, and not dispelling the great heat. His head leaning back on the cushions, his arms folded across his breast, Lavretsky gazed at the furrowed plains which opened fanwise before him, at the cypress shrubs, at the crows and rooks which looked sideways at the passing carriage with dull suspicion, at the long ridges planted with mugwort, wormwood, and mountain ash. He gazed—and that vast level solitude, so fresh and so fertile, that expanse of verdure, and those sweeping slopes, the vines studded with clumps of dwarfed oaks, the gray hamlets, the thinly clad birch trees—all this Russian landscape, so long by him unseen, filled his mind with feelings which were sweet, but at the same time almost sad, and gave rise to a certain heaviness of heart, but which was more akin to a pleasure than to a pain.

The next day Lavretsky rose at a tolerably early hour, chatted with the

starosta [the head of the village] visited the rickyard, and had the chain taken off the yard dog, which just barked a little, but did not even come out of its kennel. Then, returning home, he fell into a sort of quiet reverie, from which he did not emerge all day. "Here I am, then, at the very bottom of the river!" he said to himself more than once [a popular phrase, to express a life quiet as the depths of a river are]. He sat near the window without stirring, and seemed to listen to the flow of the quiet life which surrounded him, to the rare sounds which came from the village solitude. Behind the nettles some one was singing with a thin, feeble voice; a gnat seemed to be piping a second to it. The voice stopped, but the gnat still went on piping. Through the monotonous and obtrusive buzzing of the flies might be heard the humming of a large humble bee, which kept incessantly striking its head against the ceiling. A cock crowed in the street, hoarsely protesting its final note, a cart rattled past, a gate creaked in the village. "What?" suddenly screamed a woman's voice. "Ah, young lady!" said Anton to a little girl of two years old whom he was carrying in his arms. . . . Then silence suddenly ensued.

Nothing stirred, not a sound was audible. The wind did not move the leaves. The swallows skimmed along the ground one after another without

a cry. . . . "Here I am, then, at the bottom of the river," again thought Lavretsky. . . . "He only will succeed here who traces his onward path as patiently as the plow traces the furrow with his plow. And what strength there is in all around; what robust health dwells in the midst of this inactive stillness! There under the window climbs the large-leaved burdock from the thick grass. Above it the lovage extends its sappy stalk, while higher still the Virgin's tears hang out their rosy tendrils. Farther away in the fields shines the rye, and the oats are already in ear, and every leaf on its tree, every blade of grass on its stalk stretches itself out to its full extent." . . . The stillness embraced him on all sides; the sun went down quietly in a calm, blue sky, on which the clouds floated tranquilly, seeming as if they knew why and whether they were floating. In other parts of the world, at that very moment, life was seething, noisily bustling itself. Here the same life flowed silently along, like water over meadow grass. . . . Never had the love of home exercised so strong or so profound an influence upon him.—Turgenoff (Tr. from the Russian by W. R. Sheddin Ralston).

"A Swallow-Flight of Prose"

In spite of the magnificent achievement of Montaigne, and the subsequent success of Bacon, the essay, for an inordinately long period, was considered an inferior form of literature. Dr. Johnson speaks of it in terms that are almost contemptuous, describing it as "a loose sally of the mind; an irregular, undigested piece; not a regular and orderly composition." The reason for this depreciation probably lay in the brief and fugitive nature of the essay. If lyric verse may be described as a swallow-flight of song, the essay may be described as a swallow-flight of prose. Compared with the ponderous labor of the lexicographer, it appears an indolent pursuit; placed beside grave and solemn works of history and philosophy, it appears insignificant. It is a carving of cherry stones contrasted with a Phidian statue. But this is to apply to works of art the test of bulk, than which no test can be more absurd. It needed a more delicate taste than Johnson's to perceive that the highest art may be found in an intaglio as well as in a statue; that, in fact, weighed in the scales of a true critical discernment, Goldsmith's exquisite touch and fugitive charm have a much rarer value than Johnson's own laborious magillolence.—William J. Dawson.

Boston in 1840

A letter from Christopher Pearse Cranch to Miss Julia Myers, dated from Boston, Feb. 4, 1840, says:

"I have many friends and other sources of profit and pleasure to attract me here, and begin to like Boston quite well. For books, lectures, music, churches, literary and refined society, it is a great place. Boston has been overrun with lectures this winter. I have attended but one course. Mr. Emerson's on the Age. This is nearly completed. These lectures have been a treat, whose worth I find no words to express. Emerson is to me the master mind of New England, at least so far as depth and wonderful beauty in thought, rare and eloquent delivery go. His name will stand the test of time. I rank him along with Carlyle and other stars of the age. Emerson's doctrines, however, are considered very heretical by most persons, and by as many, downright atheism, mysticism, or perhaps nonsense. Horace Mann being asked the other day by a lady how he liked Mr. Emerson,

"Madam," he said, "a Scotch mist is perfect sunshine to him."

"New England is the place of places for all sorts of views. Things new and old are brought to light, and have their advocates and believers, and deniers. We have one Miller here, who teaches that the world is coming to an end in the year 1843. We have another man who is zealous as a flaming fire in lectures upon English grammar, defying his antagonists like a second David. We have lectures on the Turks by a Turk; on Switzerland by a German. . . . on geology on carbonic acid gas, on Eastern customs, on storms, on Shakespeare, and on the Smithsonian legacy—and a thousand other subjects. In fact, this Boston is a very Athens. Moreover, we have grand orations. I have attended several. Books we have ad infinitum. Have you read Professor Longfellow's "Hyperion"? It is full of beautiful things. A work of Joffroy's, a French philosopher, is just published, on Ethics, translated by William Channing."

Geoffrey Crayon's Future

Sooner or later in the centuries stretching out namelessly before us, our great libraries must sort their collections. It is inevitable that just as works of obscure writers are now consigned to obscure vaults, so, in some future time, either to obscure vaults or to the trash heap must go the obscure works of noted authors. Of Irving's works, which will still be allowed space on the working shelves? The Knickerbocker History, doubtless, at least in a thin paper edition; and surely those lucubrations, antique in flavor but forever modern in their humor, their kindness and good nature—the essays and sketches of Geoffrey Crayon, Gent.—William Hawley Davis.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"The blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

The Tar

Some restraint of information does not in the least detract from the value of the press, far from it. It is being regaled, from this subject, which would be an appendix to "The Arabian Nights" in any form of publication.

The "ship captain" lands upon some of the secrets, laboriously preserved by the naval departments are laid bare, with a frankness which would have delighted Haroun-al-Raschid. To be quite fair, sometimes the "ship captain" is a "passenger," and occasionally even a "distinguished passenger," he has even been known to be an officer who wishes his incognito respected. It must, however, be frankly admitted that there is one distinct trait all these gentlemen have in common, and that is a passion not to be embarrassed by having their identity proclaimed. Not long ago one of them explained, at great length, that he knew for a positive fact that there was one harbor, in England, where some hundred or so German submarines were laid up, and among them was the Bremen. He was particularly explicit on this subject, he even went so far as to imply that he had seen them, including the Bremen, and particularly the Bremen, with his own eyes. Now seeing that wherever the Bremen may be, it is at all events somewhere at the bottom of the sea, it would appear that this particular investigator must have been at least in possession of Mr. Samuel Weller's "patent double million magnifying" gas microscope.

Quite up to this sample is an interview, only recently published, with the captain of the U-58, the Count von Plaut. The Count von Plaut, readers of the interview will observe, was in a most communicative mood. He knew probably more than any officer outside the Ministry of Marine, in Berlin. Not only knew, but was willing to share his information with the public, to the no small detriment of the German naval service. Thus he was content to admit that the Germans have about 325 submarines in operation, though some 80 to 100 had been lost in the British nets alone. The Count, it would seem, is thus not at all in agreement with the "distinguished passenger," who saw some hundred or so, including the Bremen, in one British harbor alone. But even the information vouchsafed by the Count could hardly be expected to receive the special commendation of the German Admiralty, which, it is to be anticipated, will have a special wireless message prepared for him the next time the U-58 attends that daily matutinal symposium, if the latter word may be permitted, somewhere in the Atlantic. For here is the joy of the whole matter. The submarines, the Count von Plaut confided to the intelligent interviewer, "assemble at a given point every morning and receive wireless instructions, presumably from Helgoland,"—presumably. The matter-of-fact reader might presumably presume that there was a good deal of presumption in the whole story. Picture the submarines at sea, leaving the lanes they had been set to watch, and allowing the great liners and the freight ships to pass by unharmed, while they raced up channel and down channel, scurrying south from the North Sea, or north from the Bay of Biscay, east from the Pillars of Hercules, or west from the setting sun to catch those messages from Helgoland, at the next morning symposium!

It is positively wonderful what you may learn from a close study of some newspapers. It was only the other day that the special military expert of a certain paper was explaining how, by giving up miles and miles of territory, and surrendering some of the strongest fortifications ever built, Field Marshal von Hindenburg had delayed the Allies' advance. Since that time the incubrations of that particular expert seem to have been missing from their wonted place in the paper. One cannot help wondering if he has exchanged the critical examination of military tactics for interviews with naval officers. The simple fact, of course, is that the British Admiralty has kept the secret of the submarine warfare with positively remarkable closeness. Those people who know anything of what has occurred, know it, for the very simple reason, that they are also known to be able to keep their own counsel. Stories like that of the long lines of German submarines, lying in their hundreds, round the Bremen, remind one rather more of the old legend of Captain Vanderdecken or of Admiral Hosier's midnight review, off Portobello, than of anything more serious.

Take that late fleet of submarines which set out for the bombardment of the coast of America, all of which were accounted for by the British Navy on their way. Who is the "high officer," just arrived from Europe, who gave the information, which information happens to be quite unknown to certain high officials elsewhere? He must surely be the same "high officer" who recently discovered submarines off the American coast, though their presence was entirely unknown either to the Navy Office, in Washington, or to the Admiralty, in London, and although they have never been seen since. His particular métier appears to be that of the fat boy in Pickwick, namely making his listeners' flesh creep, except that for elderly ladies in gardens, he substitutes would-be visitors to Atlantic hotels. However, we have a shrewd suspicion that a comparison of all the versions of his last disclosure might disclose the additional fact, that it might be said of him, as of The Great Twin Brethren, "By many names men call us, in many lands we dwell."

General Sarraïl's Reply

THE reply of General Sarraïl, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces in Macedonia, to the protest recently lodged by the Royal Government, in Athens,

against the General's summary treatment of Greek comitadjis, has let loose, in the Paris press, a veritable torrent of long pent-up revelations as to the Greek situation. General Sarraïl does not mince matters with the Greek Government. He takes the causes of complaint, seriatim, shows that in no single instance were they justified, and closes with the deliberate statement that the Greek Government had itself "organized and maintained bands of irregular troops." The Paris Temps welcomes the statement as unlocking the doors, at last, to free speech, and proceeds to give a series of facts in regard to the Greek situation, which it declares it had attempted to publish four times previously, being prevented, however, each time from doing so by the censor. It is a truly formidable arraignment. There is the intimation of the King of Greece to the Bulgarians, in September, 1915, that he did not intend to carry out his engagement with regard to Serbia. There is a well-accredited announcement to an interviewer, in which King Constantine said that it was with passionate interest that he watched every progress made by the Central Empires, because every inch of French ground taken by the Germans appeared to him a gain for Greece. There is the surrender of Fort Rupel, and the capitulation of the Kavalla army corps to the Bulgarians, with the incident of the King saluting the officers, who surrendered, as "national heroes." There are the well-proven facts about the supplies afforded by the Royal Government to German submarines operating in the Aegean. There is the open preaching of revolt; the assassination of French sailors in the streets of Athens; the thwarting of allied plans by the information afforded the Bulgarians, and the utter failure, on all occasions, of the Greek Government to carry out engagements.

The situation is certainly one of the most curious and complex of the many curious and complex situations obtaining up and down the world today. And yet, it is, after all, only the logical outcome of the tragic decision of the Government at Athens, in the autumn of 1915, to repudiate its treaty obligations to Serbia. The agreement to render aid against attacks from Bulgaria was a matter of treaty, a treaty expressed in unequivocal terms, signed, sealed, and delivered, after the two nations had met together and overcome what they were agreed in regarding as treachery, of the most flagrant kind, on the part of a former ally. It was, therefore, a particularly binding treaty; yet, in the moment when it came to be tested, official Greece repudiated it. It is, of course, a simple statement of fact to say that no country can resort to such a Punic faith with impunity. Greece has been paying for it ever since.

Recruiting the Ship Carpenters

WITH each day there comes added proof that a nation of capable and intelligent men and women, alert, loyal, and proficient in the arts of peace, is never totally unprepared for war. It is, no doubt, quite true that the emergency now existing, which, for the present, at least, is one requiring food, munitions, and money, is not such an exigency as was presented to the people of Belgium at the time of the invasion of their State by German arms, but it is one such as only war brings, and must be met as efficiently as those emergencies against which armed troops and armored ships contend. In many ways, within the last few months, particularly since the advent of the United States as an ally of the Entente, the financial forces, industries, and people of this Nation have exhibited commendable preparedness for the great undertaking which has been assumed.

A few weeks ago, when the announcement was made, in Washington, that fleets of wooden ships would be built on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, on the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Great Lakes, for the purpose of transporting food and munitions to Europe, despite Germany's submarine warfare, doubt was expressed, even in those port cities where shipbuilding once thrived, that men trained to that particular industry could be mobilized to superintend the actual work of construction. The announcement, therefore, from New York, where actual work toward the launching of the first fleet of wooden ships is going on, that there are already available more than enough trained ship carpenters to man the yards and turn out one ship every ten days, after the work is well under way, is doubly gratifying, because the experience there may be taken as fairly indicative of what may be expected in other places, should similar operations be undertaken there. Many of the carpenters engaged were formerly employed in the construction of wooden ships. After work became slack in that industry, most of them engaged as builders of air-tight caissons, in connection with harbor and subway construction in the seacoast cities. They have trained armies of other carpenters, and taught them methods of handling and fitting large timbers. The evident result is that within a very few weeks, at the outside, the full program of the Government for building and placing in commission a great fleet of ocean-going small craft will be in operation.

The success in recruiting this army of ship carpenters, capable and ready for the work to be done, is no more gratifying than the willingness of those who control the capital behind the initial venture to enlist for loyal service. An officer of the contracting company is quoted as saying: "We are, to some extent, taking chances on this work. We have not even checked up to see whether there is a single dollar available for what we are doing. We were merely told that here was an opportunity for an engineering firm to be of assistance to the Government, and we did what any other patriotic firm would have done in the circumstances—set about doing what was asked of us."

An Unpatriotic Practice

SPECULATION in foodstuffs and other necessities, in the United States now, is distinctly unpatriotic. It requires no particularly fine sense of things to see the force of this statement, or to admit its truth. True patriotism might well be defined as the elimination of self-interest for the good of mankind. Men who have taken advantage of war conditions to make their fortunes in speculating in

grain, coal, or other commodities, may have done so thoughtlessly, but they could no more effectively play into the hands of the enemy than by so doing. The limited supply and abnormal demand for grain and other foods are the backlog of the rising prices, but the extremely high levels recently reached, by wheat and corn particularly, are to be accounted for largely by the activity of speculators. Just why anyone should wish to make money at the expense of the people in this way, and at a time when foodstuffs are so important a factor in the winning or losing of the present war, is hard to understand.

The burning of elevators containing millions of bushels of grain, and the sinking of grain-carrying vessels by submarines, have been attributed directly to German activities. The German propaganda was used to the utmost, before the United States entered the war, to prevent this country from shipping foodstuffs to the Allies in Europe. The food restrictions which it was intended these efforts should bring about were very much in line with the attempts of speculators to raise prices. The same results obtain in any case. Food is being placed beyond the reach of people in need of it. Indeed, it would not be surprising if the German interests in the United States were directly responsible for wheat selling at the highest prices in the history of the Chicago Board of Trade. Others who have participated in the speculation may have done so for purely money-making purposes, but nevertheless they are working as directly against the interests of the United States and its allies as if they were in the German trenches.

It is to the credit of some of the biggest traders in grain in the United States that they, some time ago, voluntarily gave up the game. They did so for patriotic reasons, thereby setting a good example for others. It is gratifying to know also that commission houses have been officially requested not to advise their clients to buy or sell grain at the present time, lest it should be inferred that they were endeavoring to advance prices. Just how much effect on general speculation such examples and advice have exerted it is impossible to determine, but, judging from the way in which prices continue to soar, it will require something more drastic to stop the practice. State and Federal laws will doubtless be passed regulating or suspending this sort of thing, but it is unfortunate that a sense of patriotism is not sufficient to put an end to it at once.

Joseph Leiter

IN THE early '90s, when Joseph Leiter returned full blown from Cambridge to Chicago, with the right to use a Harvard A. B., everybody liked him, and, for this reason, abbreviated his first name. To this day he is "Joe" Leiter, not only to those who know him intimately, but to the multitude who know him only by reputation. About ten years before the young man's graduation, his father, Levi Zeigler Leiter, had withdrawn from the famous drygoods firm of Field, Leiter & Co., taking with him, as his share in the partnership, an immense amount of ready money. This he proceeded to invest in what was then known as "central" Chicago real estate, what has since become known as Chicago "Loop frontage." His holdings ran up and down and across the retail and office-building section, and gained in value with every thousand added to the city's population.

So that "Joe," who was a rather fine-looking young man, a rather likable young man, and a rather competent young man, was, prospectively, at all events, a rather rich young man. His three sisters, moreover, all of whom later contracted international matrimonial alliances, were leaders of Chicago society, a circumstance which had most to do with making "Joe" something of a society figure himself, causing him, at least, to be frequently mentioned as such, and much against his will, in the society columns of the newspapers.

He rather preferred to bind up his career in business affairs, and his father, a man of shrewd "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock, encouraged him in this ambition, making him agent for his great real estate holdings. Just when the notion of becoming a grain speculator entered his consciousness, and stuck there, he has never revealed; but, suddenly and unexpectedly, Chicago woke up one fine morning to discover that "Joe" Leiter was engaged in the task of cornering the visible and invisible supply of wheat. This was in 1897. The newspapers had found out that great and mysterious purchases of wheat, which had been recorded for several days, and that were sending prices "kiting," were made on account of "Joe."

And there was romance in the thing. "Joe" Leiter, the youngest operator in the cereal, with the vast capital of his father, presumably, at his back, had for a principal contestant in the case no less a person than Philip Danforth Armour, who dearly loved the game for the game's sake. When it became known that the Leiter corner was directed against P. D. Armour, and that Levi Z. Leiter was taking a hand in it, and that it was to be a trial of strength between two financial giants, "Joe" having been pushed somewhat to the background by his father, not only Chicago, but the whole West, and eventually the whole country and the whole world, sat back, held its breath, and waited.

There is no use in going into statistics in a case of this kind. "Joe" Leiter had bought practically all the wheat in sight. He bought it, for a time, as fast as "Uncle Phil" Armour offered it. The Leiter capital seemed to be inexhaustible, as the price went up and up and up, and the offerings continued. Levi Z. Leiter borrowed great quantities of cash on securities, and finally on real estate. It looked for a time as if he had P. D. Armour also cornered. The agents of Armour & Co. were scraping the Northwest for grain, but it was mid-winter, and difficult to get grain delivered on time by rail. Then "Uncle Phil" came forward with one of the greatest of his many remarkable coups in business: He chartered tugs and had them break up the ice in the lakes, and make passageway for the scores of grain-laden vessels in lake ports awaiting the coming of spring. One day more wheat was offered to "Joe" Leiter than he could take, the price broke, the corner went to smash, and Levi Z. Leiter was forced to take a loss of several millions. He would have been financially ruined save for two things:

"Uncle Phil" refused to "squeeze" him, and Marshall Field, his old partner, advanced him sufficient financial aid to settle with others and tide over the crisis.

Recently "Joe" Leiter, who has long been a resident of Washington, and who is president of the Army League, has been engaged in a sharp epistolary controversy with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt over the latter's plan for leadership of an overseas expeditionary force. More recently, however, he has been engaged in granting condemnatory interviews on the grain-speculation question, although it is a matter of common knowledge, which can be verified by reference to "Who's Who," that he has been rather proud than otherwise of his connection, in 1897, with the largest individual wheat deal ever entered into up to that time on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Notes and Comments

THE first squadron of United States destroyers arrived at Queenstown on May 4, having left Boston very shortly after the opening conferences between Mr. Ballfour and the Administration. It has since been joined by others, the whole being under command of Admiral Sims, an officer who was already in England, where he has become immensely popular. The United States ships have now their own base, and have for the last ten days been working in close cooperation with the British fleet.

EVERYBODY knows the capacity of the "Veteran" to out-Munchausen Munchausen, and a delightful story of this nature comes to us, from an officer who, after the recent destroyer action in the Channel, traveled, from the coast to London, in a carriage with some sailors. Being in plain clothes he acted as no check to a man in the compartment, who claimed to have come off the Broke, and who possibly had, but who also possibly had not, still who, in any case, was entertaining the passengers with a wonderful description of the fight. According to this Berserker, when the destroyers grappled, the German sailors poured on to the deck of the Broke in hundreds, or rather they tried to do this. What eventually happened was that they came conveniently and considerably, one at a time, with the result that as each head appeared over the side, Ko-Ko, in the person of this sailor, neatly sliced that head off with his "snickersnee." There is the real truth of the destroyer action and the German defeat.

THE use of the bagpipes, as a means of encouraging recruiting, has been proposed to Jay E. House of the "Second Thought" column of the Topeka (Kan.) Capital, and it is difficult to refrain from admiring the high ground upon which he bases his argument against such a step. "We don't believe," he says, "it is going to be necessary to drive men into the war." It might be well enough, perhaps, to see what the selective draft will do before going to extremes.

LORD VERULAM's March garden was transferred to April this year, and even so Easter was celebrated without the presence of the Easter lily or the daffodil, in most English gardens. The purple crocus, lured by fitful bursts of sunshine, had followed her more early golden sister, but seldom did she find sufficient encouragement to open her petals for the glory of her orange or scarlet style to appear. At Kew, the almond tree in blossom was the exception, and the Forsythias had only begun to show gold at their tips. Wonderful carpets of blue Scillas and glory of the snow made up, however, for other deficiencies.

THESE do not occur in Francis Bacon's list for March, the April of this year, but his "things of beauty then in season" are attractive enough: the single blue violet; "the yellow daffodil; the daisy; the almond tree in blossom; the peach tree in blossom; the Cornelian tree in blossom; sweet-briar." His list for April is a long one: "In April follow the double white violet, the wall flower, the stock gilliflower; the cowslip; flower de lices; and lilies of all natures; rosemary flowers; the tulip; the double peony; the pale daffodil; the French honeysuckle; the cherry tree in blossom; the damassin and plum trees in blossom; the white thorn in leaf; the lilac tree." At Kew, of all these, only the Cornelian cherry, near King William's temple, was a mass of bloom in the first week of April.

THE SPECTATOR speaks of that "region into which the 'grown-up' has no right of entry, and no key to turn the lock," the mind of the child, and then gives some instantaneous flashes of the child point of view, a point of view disconcertingly aloof and apart from that of "grown-ups." A child, on a recently torpedoed ship, when every one was anxiously hoping that it would keep afloat, was heard to say, in a weary voice: "Oh, when will the ship go down?" A small boy who was being shown the bust of his grandfather, mounted on a little circular stand, asked his mother whether his grandfather had been a very wise man, and then added, "But was that all there was of him?" Perhaps the capping story is that of another little boy who, when told to make no remark on a guest's absent foot, exclaimed: "Oh, no, and when I get to heaven I will say nothing to John the Baptist about his head."

THOSE who are and those who assume to be popular leaders in the United States, at this time, should be careful to counsel their followers wisely. Above all things, the country must "keep its head." The lamp post is not a statesman's remedy for the correction of an economic evil.

A FEW years ago we heard a great deal about mollycoddle; now we are beginning to hear about molybdenum. The two, however, are in no degree related. Mollycoddle was more or less in politics; molybdenum is exclusively in industry. That is, it is a material recently put into use for the hardening of steel in the rifling of big guns. It has, and has long had, many other uses, however, and is much in demand for manufacturing purposes. Canada, at the present time, is furnishing it in greater quantities than any other country.